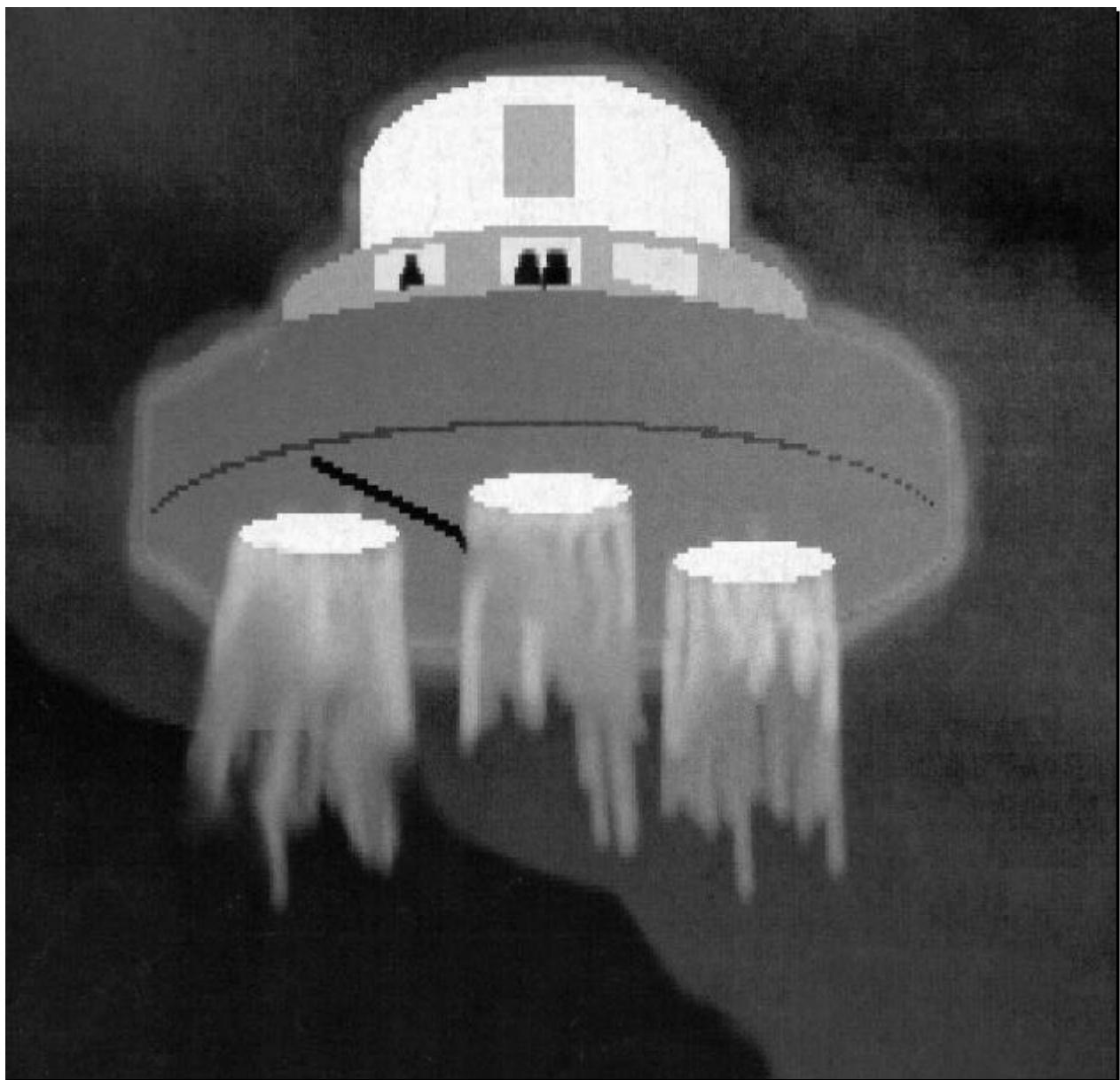

SUFOI News 1995/A

SUFOI Newsletter No. 13

Excerpts from the Danish Magazine „UFO-Nyt”





Frontcover:

Henrik Klinge Pedersen.

Table of contents:

Danish sightings 1990-91	3
Light Ball at Struer	5
»Light Wall« Scared Woman	7
Mystery of a dead cow - was a UFO involved	8
When did you see the UFO.....	10
Danish sightings 1992-93.....	12
Two accounts from Karup.....	15
Space accounts from ordinary people.....	17
What do the picture from Greenland show?.....	18
Do UFOs Exist?.....	20
Impressions from a field investigator course.....	23
The stone from outer space.....	24
Danish Fire-ball centre.....	27
SUFOI and the world of informations.....	28
What is truth?.....	29
Messenger from the stars.....	30

Scandinavian UFO Information

Excerpts from the Danish Magazine UFO-NYT

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Danish Sightings 1990-91

The hangover of the New Year's eve was hardly gone when SUFOI received the first photo of an UFO.

Two New Photo-cases in January

The new year had scarcely got cracking before SUFOI received the first photo of a UFO! On January the 3rd, a press photographer from *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*, a local newspaper, fell for the scenario and the atmosphere at the harbour of Elsinore. He was taking some photos, but was surprised when he discovered a shining phenomenon in the night sky, a lengthy almost oval shining glow. He succeeded in taking a fine colour photo of both the harbour and the UFO.

Unfortunately, the black and white reproduction does not do the picture justice, but the light is clearly seen in the upper left corner.

January the 4th, 1990 SUFOI received the second photo-case. In the northern part of Århus five persons

saw three shining »balls« at a low altitude over the horizon between 8:45 and 9:05 p.m. The lights seemed to move up and down until they disappeared in an eastern direction.

Several photos of the phenomenon were taken with an auto-focus camera. The negatives and the reports have been analyzed by the photo-department of SUFOI. Unfortunately, the photo-consultant H. Bødker had to conclude that the pictures aren't showing the light as reported. A light is seen under the horizon, while other lights in the picture are identified as reflections.

Great Interest in Silkeborg

January was dominated by sightings in the Silkeborg area. On January 17th at 8:00 p.m. a man saw a bluish, oval light flying at a low altitude over some trees for 15-20 seconds before it disappeared. Unfortunately, he would not tell his name even if SUFOI, as always, could

guarantee the witness full anonymity.

Usually we don't handle such an anonymous approach, but, as mentioned, several motorists stopped to watch the phenomenon and, therefore, Peter Nørgaard, SUFOI Silkeborg, contacted *Midtjyllands Avis*, a newspaper in Silkeborg, to advertise for possible witnesses.

SUFOI received a few calls, but not about the possible sighting on January 17th. Instead, SUFOI received calls concerning light phenomena seen on other days. This usually occurs after advertising in the newspapers because people develop a greater interest in light in the nocturnal sky. They have seen something which they are not able to identify and therefore contact SUFOI.

Pupil Saw a Shining Pyramid

February 2nd at 8:58 p.m. a 15-year-old boy was on his way to the baker on his bike. It was near Søhusskolen in Odense N. In a north-western direction he saw three lights flying towards south-east.

When the lights approached they looked like some kind of a »pyramid« with lights in all corners and three rectangular lights at the bottom. The boy saw the lights at a great distance. During the six minutes long sighting he saw the lights change their course and now they flew from south-east to west, where they disappeared.

SUFOI has no knowledge of other witnesses and

By Torben Birkeholm



This photo was taken in Elsinore January 3rd, 1990. In the left corner the oval object is seen.



Reports

sent only a questionnaire to the witness, because there was no investigator in Odense.

Were They Meteorites?

Bornholm Tidende, a local newspaper, published February 20th a short notice about a sighting from Aakirkeby. February 19th shortly before 6:00 p.m. a woman was walking the dog, when she saw a pink light moving from east to west very quickly. The woman wanted to hear from others who had seen the phenomenon.

As far as we know, there were no other reports to the paper, but, from the limited information in the article, we estimate that a meteorite seemed to be the cause of the phenomenon.

Blue lights caused alert

It is quite certain that it was a meteorite which was seen on February 21st at 7:13 p.m. in the Lyngby-area near Copenhagen and from many other places all over Denmark in the beginning of February.

The Mining District of Kattegat in Frederikshavn was alarmed February 6th after a series of reports about a blue-green light on the sky shortly before 7:00 a.m., according

to *Aalborg Stiftstidende*, February, 6th, 1990.

Since the lights were explained as green signal rockets, ships were sent off from Spodsbjerg, Hundested, Ebeltoft, and Struer where several people had seen the lights crossing the sky.

As the sighting reports came from all directions, it became clear that they might not be signal rockets. An astronomical explanation was more likely and this was confirmed by a sighting from Skørping south of Aalborg.

A woman reported to the police that she saw an intense blue light „strike vertically down” in a southwest direction at 6:58 a.m. She was sent to SUFOI where the sightings could be compared and in that way SUFOI could conclude that a meteorite was the cause of the blue-green light phenomena.

Yet an UFO Photo

As something that was really unusual, SUFOI received a report of a third photo case in the first quarter of the year. On March the 2nd a married couple saw and photographed a stationary, intense white light from Jagtvej in Copenhagen. The light phenomenon which was seen in an eastern direction at 9:20 p.m. changed to red and blue. After

On this enlargement made from the original dia the oval light is seen on the left. On the right the tower of Christiansborg. The photo is taken Friday March 2nd, 1990 at Jagtvej, Copenhagen N.



3-4 minutes the light descended to the horizon.

UFO over Århus in 1905

Almost every month we receive reports about sightings from years ago. In some cases people tell about phenomena they saw several years earlier, but recently we received one of the oldest accounts we know of. In *Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*, the greatest Danish morning newspaper, from April the 26th, 1990 you could read the following:

„My father, born in 1892, once told me about some boyish pranks he and his friends made in Århus about 1905.

„There had been a lot of writings in the local newspapers about strange sightings on the night sky. The sober-minded talked about meteorites or comets, the romantic about space ships from Mars or perhaps the Moon.

„My father and the other boys from the Ole Rømergade-district built a huge kite, which they, one evening in the fall, planned to fly with the wind over the town of Århus. At the tail of the kite they hung a hurricane lantern with an orange chimney. And there was light in the lantern.

*„All went well. They were not exposed, but that was 'The peculiar Light Phenomenon over the Town of Aarhus Nocturnal Sky', as the paper *Aarhus Posten* named it.*

„If an ufologist should have a note about this phenomenon, the explanation is here.”

There is not a single note about this sighting in SUFOI's report files. But now we are more prepared if other sightings from Århus from the year of 1905 appear!

UFO in the Back yard?

Another older sighting appeared in *Fyens Stiftstidende*, May 5th, 1990. Here is a sighting from the summer 1989:

„I'm an ordinary young man who has never been interested in UFO's. I have often heard stories about

UFOs from my friends who are very interested in the topic, but suddenly one evening I experienced something really incredible.

„It was a calm summer evening. It was 10:00 p.m. I was on my way to bed, so I could be fresh for the next day at school, but as usual I first wanted to get some fresh air.

„I walked out in our back yard and sat on the edge of the sandbox belonging to my little brother. While I was sitting there and looking I heard a strange sound almost like a chugging fishing vessel. But, of course, it could not be a vessel since I'm living 30 km from the coast.

„When I looked up I saw a big bright spot in the middle of the dark sky only 15 meters from me. It flew over me. I wasn't afraid but a little amazed by what I was watching.

„Without thinking about it, I cried loudly: 'Stop!'. The light stopped just over my head about 10 metres up. I looked very intently at the phenomenon and saw it was two redflashing lights with a yellow one in the middle. The fishing-vessel sound had been there all the time, but suddenly it stopped and, instead, two intense white lights were switched on at the bottom.

„The duration was just a moment. Then all was exactly as before the intense lights were switched on and the sound began again.

„At that moment I knew that it was an UFO I saw. I began to tremble all over my body. Suddenly it began to move away in little tugs. It happened faster and faster and the sound got weaker. Gradually I could see a light spot dimly in the sky and it dissolved there like star dust from the magic wand of the good fairy.

„It was now silent and dark and I really did not know who I was. Even though I don't believe in UFOs I am quite sure it was one of them I saw that summer evening ...”

Light-Show in the Sky

Now again, back in April 1990, Tuesday 24th was a remarkable day. Four sightings occurred at the same day, from the early morning to late night hours.

Yet it was the same phenomenon. SUFOI received a report from several citizens in Copenhagen who had seen a strange light on the sky over. At first, SUFOI's Alarm Center contacted Kastrup Airport where nothing unusual had been seen.

A call to the police paid off. A police officer had noticed the light phenomenon and he thought that it was something coming from the Tivoli. But they denied it was they who had caused the »UFO« over the city! We were sent to the Palads Theater instead and there we got an explanation.

A company named »Up Front Design« had made some tests with a laser light show from the roof of the Palads Theater in the center of Copenhagen for a week, around April 24th especially in the late night hours. The company was preparing for the »Roskilde Festival«, where the laser light would contribute to the mood at the concerts.

One of the witnesses had recorded the light phenomenon with his video camera. But it was necessary to make further investigation of the recording. The following day, SUFOI announced the explanation!

Unidentified kite

In May, the three sightings were very easy to explain. A person from Nyborg contacted *Fyns Amts Avis/Nyborg Avis* and told about a sighting late in the afternoon on May 2. A black kite-like object hovered in the air over Lindholm or far out over the Great Belt. It could not be a balloon, but most likely it was a huge kite. The newspaper contacted the police, the homeguard, and the bridge builders out in the belt, but nobody knew anything about a kite flying. If the kite had been at a higher altitude than allowed by the law, it might be the reason the responsible person did not identify himself.

Rocket-Like Object Followed Motorists

On a clear night in October 1975 two young friends were on their way to

play badminton at a school in Nr. Søby near the little town Nr. Lyndelse on the isle Funen, where the famous Danish composer Carl Nielsen was born. The two natives of Funen were driving in a car in a southern direction and at 7:45 p.m. when one of them noticed a strange cylind-

By Bo Nielsen
and
Peter Nørgaard

Light Balls at Struer

On March 30th, 1990 several citizen in the village Resen near Struer had an obviously strange experience. Independently of each other, they saw a very intense light phenomenon in the sky for 5 to 12 minutes. There were three intense shining spots making a triangle, something like the sightings reported from Belgium in 1989 and 1990.

SUFOI heard about the sightings when one of the witnesses contacted *Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten* which had printed an article about the Belgian UFOs. It resulted in the article »Several citizen in Resen saw UFO« in *Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*.

Two of SUFOI's field investigators investigated the case, and it was quickly solved. On the evening of the sightings, there had been a great rescue exercise on the Limfjord near Nissum Bredning. The exercise was to test the cooperation between Falck, a private Danish rescue organization, the police, the marine homeguard, and the Operative Command of the Navy. Four light-flares were fired during the exercise to illuminate the area from Remmer Strand, Remmer Beach, to Lemvig.

So, the case was solved. What were observed were light-flares dropped from a helicopter at an altitude of 5.000 feet over Nissum Bredning in connection with the exercise mentioned above.

Reports

der-shaped object just under the Moon to the right of them. He pointed it out to the driver, and when they turned to the left, toward east, the object followed them. At the same time it accelerated, while a yellowish and red-brown »smoke« came from the back of the approaching object. For a distance of about 1 km, the object followed the car. The passenger estimated the distance at about 100 metres from them.



Shortly after they arrived at the school. They stopped and went out of the car. Now they were able to see the object hovering over the school. In the moon light, they saw that the object had a metallic surface, but there was no light on it. If it had been about 20 m long, the diameter would have been 3 m, the passenger estimated. He also noticed some marks on the side, what he thought were »windows«. After all these years he isn't sure but thinks that the front of the object was a point.

Now the two young men ran into the school to tell the other sportsmen about the phenomenon. To begin with, they laughed. At last, they went together with the two young men out in the school yard, but the object was gone and now the others really laughed.

Although the experience first was told to SUFOI 15 years later, we tried to find others who had reported the phenomenon. 1975 was one of the years when SUFOI received the largest number of reports, more than ten times as many as we receive in these years. But in spite of that, we didn't find other reports from Funen about the same time of the day. Even looking at a greater time span, we were unable to find anything relating to this experience. But this is not surprising because we

know that most of the people were in their houses looking at the TV News!

H-shaped Light at Odense

In February or March 1988, a woman walked alone on Stålstræde in Odense at about 9 p.m. It was a cold evening, dry and a little cloudy, with the Moon visible on the sky.

At about 45 degrees elevation in the sky opposite the moon, a strange formation of lights appeared. About a score of white lights made a huge laying H with a double bar. All of the lights seemed to be equal in size and had the same light-intensity, which was something between a star and a light from a plane. The formation hovered soundless just above the woman and disappeared to her right over the town. The duration was about one minute so the woman had time enough to watch the phenomenon.



In this case we also looked for other reports of the phenomenon in the report file of SUFOI, but with no success.

Light Shows again

Earlier in this article we described four sightings from April the 24th, 1990 where a strange light ball »danced« in the night sky over Copenhagen. A company tested a new laser-light-show for the music festival at Roskilde, and this was the cause of the phenomenon.

We might have expected that it would happen again. And it did.

SUFOI received a call from a gentleman who could tell that three adults, the night before July 1st,

1990, had wondered about a white light ball moving around on the sky at a high speed. They were sitting on the terrace, the night between Saturday and Sunday. At about 12:30 a.m. they discovered the light phenomenon in the western sky and noticed that the light ball flew »in a circle« with a constant frequency.

In that week-end there was swing music at the Roskilde Festival with a lot of music and laser-light in the sky! The witnesses were in Vallensbæk, a suburb about 15 km south of Copenhagen, with an unobstructed view towards west, and they discovered the light-ball in the direction towards Roskilde, but they didn't think about a connection to the festivities there.

Lights from planes

24 hours later, there was a light in the sky again. This time over Øresund, the Sound between the Danish island Zealand and Sweden.

Some 16-year old boys were fishing at Nivå harbour, a village between Copenhagen and Elsinore, when they saw an intense shining white »spot« in the sky, half an hour before midnight. After a few minutes the light disappeared. It had been seen at a low altitude in a south-east direction between the island Hven and the coast of Vedbæk. The phenomenon repeated itself several times during the night. The last time, a third witness saw the light.

The pattern was the same as we know it from other sightings, especially sightings from Zealand. In these cases, some planes during landing were the cause. Their directional light can be seen at a great distance when they are on a course towards the witness. But the lights seem to disappear when the planes change course and the lights were pointing in another direction.

During August and September there were only a few sightings and most of them were *nocturnal lights* where size and distance could not be estimated. Planes and meteorites are the most likely explanations.

»Light Wall« Scared Woman

In SUFOI's report file there are many exciting and mysterious accounts. Most of them are mentioned in UFO-Nyt, but sometimes there are reports which due to one or another cause have not been published. Here is one of these containing some ghostly elements.

The account comes from a female assistant nurse, who, at the time of the sighting, was 33 years old. It was Sunday, the day before Shrove Monday in February 1965 or 1966.

At nine o'clock in the evening, the woman was riding on her bike along a deserted road towards her home near Løkken in Vendsyssel. It was rather foggy and totally calm, but about 500 m ahead at the left she saw a lonely house on the road. A red light was shining from the windows.

Two Lights Approached

Suddenly, the red light moved quickly to the road and became two

lights coming toward her. The two lights were like two electric torches about one metre apart. It looked like somebody was running with a red torch in each hand and the woman thought it was a boyish prank. However, the round lights suddenly changed from red to yellow as they approached her.

The assistant nurse was used to riding on her bike alone without being afraid. Therefore, she continued to ride forward.

The Light Wall Stopped just in Front of Her

With incredible speed, the lights approached and the woman saw them spread out to make a »wall« of light filling the entire road to a height of 4 to 5 metres.

The light was not blinding, but moved to only a few metres ahead of her before it stopped. She tried to continue on her bike but, didn't want to drive into the »light wall«. Therefore, she jumped off the bike and stared at the phenomenon for at least one minute, now rather frightened. She was so close to it that she was able to push her hand into the light.

She quickly decided to turn around, mounted her bike and began to pedal hard. After a few pedal strokes, she looked back over her shoulder, fearing that the »light wall« would follow her. She was amazed to see that the light phenomenon had disappeared silently and without a trace. She continued on her bike back to her parents.

The light was seen for about one minute in all. It was quite soundless and there were times when it was not visible, but the changing in colours and shapes seemed to be

coming from only one single phenomenon.

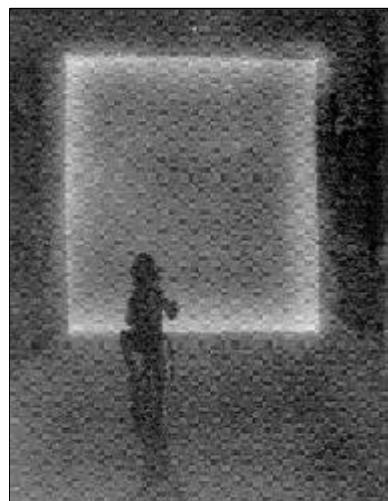
Kept Her Mouth Shut for More Than 15 Years

Fifteen years later, the woman told SUFOI about the incident, when she accidentally read about other sightings in a local newspaper. Since so long a time had past, no attempt to investigate the case was made. But the woman also reported that at the place where she jumped off the bike was a ruin, the remnant of a dismantled farm which people said was haunted.

Was it a UFO-phenomenon or haunting? The account itself doesn't suggest it, but perhaps it isn't important in this case. We have difficulty explaining both subjects, ghosts and UFOs. Therefore, if they really are two aspects of the same phenomenon it makes no sense to try.

The case about the »light wall« may only emphasize how great difficulties might be in attempt to sort, separate and catalogue UFO sightings reports.

By Torben Birkeholm



Mystery of a dead cow - was a UFO involved

Af Peter Nørgaard



On wednesday morning, november 4th, 1992, at 1.30 p.m. there came a report over the UFO-telephone:

„I have seen a strange light, probably a UFO. It was yesterday, november 3rd, 1992, at 4.30 a.m. I live on a farm near Rude Strand. I was asleep, but was awakened by a strange sound. In truth I cannot tell you what it sounded like, but it sounded alarming. Shortly afterwards I could hear one of my calves roar down in the field.

„I got up and looked through the window which faces north. There I could see over my stables a very strong white concentrated light. Almost like a sheet of light, which covered about an area of 100 - 200 square metres. The building, as well as some trees were lit. I watched it for about half a minute, but when nothing further happened and as I was very tired, I went to bed again.

„The next morning at about 8.30 a.m. I went down to the field and saw that one of my cows lying dead in the field. It had been bleeding from mouth and nose and had scratched the ground.

„My first reaction was anger at the loss of a cow, but suddenly I re-

alized that the cow was lying precisely in that place where I had seen the strange light.

„During the day I thought about this and had the dead cow taken away. They fetched it here this morning. But it was then that I started thinking about UFOs and that I once had read SUFOI (Scandinavian UFO Information). Well, I know this sounds a little strange, but that is what I thought. Is this of interest for SUFOI?“

This was an interesting report and several questions arose, but mainly, what about the cow? Could it be still possible to have a p.m. done on it? This was the only immediate trail to follow. The observer (S) who wished to remain anonymous thought that it was probably too late since it had been fetched and brought to an institution for destruction. But our conversation had made an impression on the observer, who was also interested in getting an explanation, both on the light and the reason for the cow's death.

A halfhour passed after the first telephone conversation, when S phoned again. „Now I have found out where the cow is!“ he told me

proudly. He went on: „I phoned the firm and found out which lorry had fetched the cow and got their car telephone number. I rang that number and told the driver about the matter. He was willing to identify the cow and tied a notice on the cow that it should go to a p.m. He easily identified the cow from my description. It had broken a horn. So now it will be sent for a p.m.“

In the media's searchlight

During the following days a whole lot of things happened concerning the matter, which it would be too tiring to mention. But after an evaluation we thought that the matter could well be written about in the paper. On friday, november 11th, 1992, the following headline could be read in BT (populad Danish tabloid): „Farmer sees strange light: UFO killed my cow!“ Several papers, radio stations and TV2 East-Jutland showed interest in the matter.

Meanwhile we had examined ourselves whether there could be a natural explanation for the light, the farmer had seen. In itself this was an UFO-observation as so many others. Communication with Danish Naval Authorities (SOK, in Karup), the local police and others brought no further informations. There could apparently not be given any proof for a natural explanation of the light.

It was an »unlucky« time these things happened because there was sickness and overtime at SUFOI, who could explore the matter. Therefore a few days went by, before we had a man in place to examine the trail which the farmer had described.

SUFOI's Bo Nielsen here with a Geiger counter investigating the spot where the dead cow was found.
FOTO: Peter Nørgaard



Apparently the grass, where the cow lay, had disappeared: This could be proven when we saw the place (see photo). There were no other bare places on the field except the spot where the cow, according to the farmer, had been found. Grass can have bare spots for several reasons, but the cow has lain there at the most for 12 hours. What exactly could have happened, none of the experts we spoke to, could fully explain.

In the Saturday and Sunday papers there were further follow-up articles, among other things because a Geiger counter had shown higher measurements on the place, than any other places on the field. It was also exaggerated in the papers. It had rained a great deal during the days since the cow died, and the Geiger measurements were taken. Among other things from control measurements taken we had to conclude that there was no proof that at the time of measurement there were higher radioactive values on the particular spot, than normal background radiation.

At that time the unsuspecting reader of newspapers could have had the impression that the cow »was struggling« with the UFO and thereby broken one horn. It appeared later, however, that the horn was broken when the cow was dragged on to the lorry, which fetched it to be destructed.

The media's interest for the matter reached its climax with a report on TV2 East-Jutland Sunday evening on November 8th, where I took part. Before the camera-team had been at the spot and taken pictures with the permission of the owner, who, however, did not wish to talk to the journalist about it. It was a coverage of about 2½ minutes, followed by a little conversation about it, lasting also 2½ minutes.

Reason of death

In one of the first mentions in the paper BT one could also read that the cow now had disappeared. Unfortunately a few days passed before a veterinary examined the cow, not

particularly co-operative or ready to speak about it.

The p.m. report is very short. It says among other things:

- Cow, redflecked, 3½ years old.
- Reported by telephone - cow lay in the field, dead.



P.M. findings:

- A weak heart was found.
- Left horn was broken off.
- A urine test showed lack of magnesium.

Death reason: lack of magnesium.

According to the veterinarian's examinations the cow then died of lack of magnesium - a not unnatural reason of death for cows at that time of year, thanks to dampness and cold. This explanation the farmer, meanwhile, does not believe. He has the impression that the veterinarian has been very superficial, among other things because the veterinarian has stated that he absolutely did not believe in UFOs, and that is was silly to send a cow for a p.m. for that reason.

The farmer informed us that his cows have received magnesium for the last five years and that the particular cow had nothing wrong with her. The cow was then burned right after the p.m.

Conclusion

In the following work with the case SUFOI has among others spoken to Lars Thomas, who is known from TV and articles in UFO-nyt (UFO News). He informs us that cows can get digestion problems, if the ground or grass is too sour. This can develop into hidden sickness, which can result in that the cow cannot take in the necessary vitamins and other things (e.g. magnesium). In this case it only helps to move the animals if serious consequences are to be avoided.

It's also possible in theory that the cow had a heartirritary defect from which the weak heart could result.

This, however, should be possible to prove at the p.m.

There are several other unanswered questions which we will never get an answer to, but we can state that the farmer has reported a strange light phenomenon, which SUFOI so far has not been able to explain.

There has been set forth several theories, among others, that there could have been snipers, who had been there with a strong light projector and shot or frightened the animal to death. But there have been no shot-wounds to the cow, and the terrain around the farm makes this theory improbable.

SUFOI has spoken to several neighbours, but no-one has seen or heard anything that night at about 4.30 a.m. We have no other sightings from others for the same time. But we do have from the days around November 3rd, five others sightings in the area. Some of them have not been explained, and in one instance near Torrild, approx. 20 km. from the mentioned place, we have two witnesses who saw a similar »sheet of light«. First they thought it came from a burning farm in the vicinity.

They started driving out of the drive, but when they came to the other side, the light was gone.

The matter of the dead cow has given us some various experiences with the media's handling and report. It is hard to come to a hard conclusion in this matter. Was the cow frightened to death by an UFO or did she die of natural causes?

SUFOI does not think there is any basis/proof for a connection between the cow's death and the strange light. But we have not been able to give an explanation for the light, the farmer saw.

Peter Nørgaard (left) in TV2 Østjylland's tv studio during the taping of a news broadcast.

Photo: Peter Nørgaard

When did you see the UFO

By Toke
Haunstrup



In UFO Nyt no. 3/92 I mentioned on page 22 - 23 the new SUFOI-project called PADUR (Project for Analysis of Danish UFO Reports).

PADUR is a collective name for several independent projects, which each will explore certain theories or defined areas of UFOs.

The first of these projects describes the question around the uncertainty and types of »Erroneous observations«, which mark the reporter's information.

There always will be an amount of uncertainty to the information, that an observer gives, when he has to describe a sighting. In a few cases the observer's information can deviate so much from the »objective correct«, that one really can speak of erroneous observations.

Let us for example take that an observer has seen a red phenomenon on the sky. If the observer later tells that the phenomenon gave out an orange light, one would say that the information is correct, because the deviation from the »true« lies

within that uncertainty that can be expected. If, however, the observer tells that the colour was blue, the deviation from the correct one is so great that one speaks of an erroneous observation.

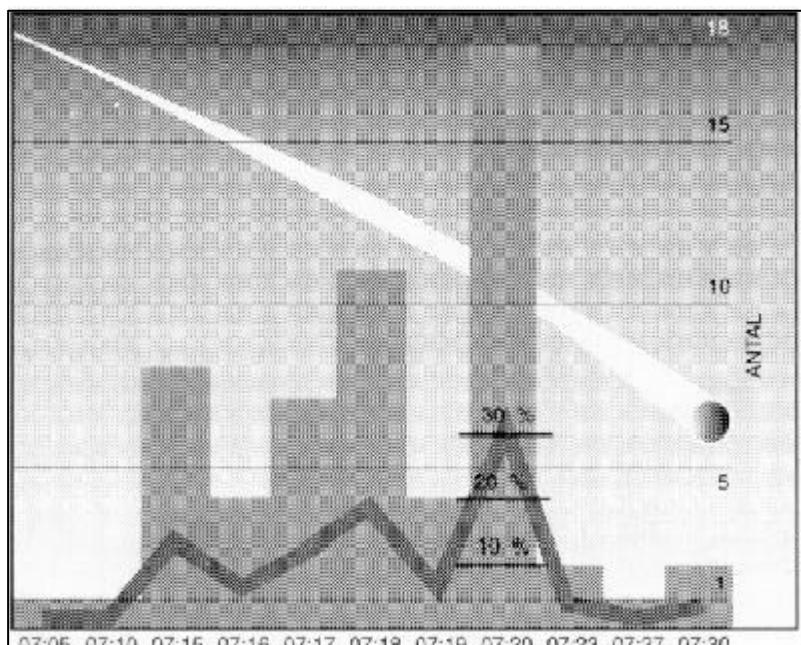
I have just finished a study of uncertainties which mark the witnesses' informations regarding the starting time of an observation.

In a lot of instances the uncertainty of the starting time is of great importance, e.g. in connection with work on a report. Here the beginning time can be decisive for, whether one can exclude natural explanations, such as planes, light-bombs, strong meteors etc.

In the following I will describe the experiment I made to decide this uncertainty.

Display of fireworks

Early on Friday, 25th January, 1985, many Danes saw a sight, which made them open their eyes wide:



(Graphic: Henrik Klinge Pedersen)

At about 7.15 a.m. (Danish Mean time) a strong white light showed on the north-western sky. The light moved with a regular speed in a course from north-west to south-east. During the last part of the observation the light »split« into several parts, and after the phenomenon something could be seen, which several observers described as »tail of shooting stars«. After some minutes of observation the phenomenon disappeared as a red spot on the horizon towards south-east.

On account of cover of clouds over the eastern and southerly areas of the country, SUFOI received news from the observers who were in Jutland. The phenomenon, which numerous Danes had witnessed, proved when explored closely, to be the Russian Spy Satellite »Kosmos 1625« which exploded in the atmosphere over Northern Europe.

In connection with a search for witnesses, SUFOI received 67 reports, from people who had seen the phenomenon. The many reports make the satellite-extinction one of later years' best documented mass observations.

The table and illustration in this article show the distribution of the 59 observers, who gave a starting time of seeing satellite-extinction. To the illustration the following comments can be added:

- ♦ Far the most people have given as the start of the observation the time 7.15 a.m. to 7.20 a.m. It concerns 88,1% of all people reporting.

- ♦ 7.20 a.m. is the time mostly mentioned with 30,5% of people reporting.

To be able to give an evaluation of the general uncertainty, it is necessary to know the correct time for the satellite extinction over Denmark.

After having made many considerations I found the correct time to be 7.18 a.m. (+ or - 2 minutes). I make this assumption among other things because relatively many of the people reporting (18,6%) have given as the time of observation as beginning at 7.18 a.m.

This is surprising, as it is our experience that most of the people reporting usually give founded indications of time, such as 7.15 and 7.20.

It proves now that taking a time of 7.18, this comprises an uncertainty of + or - 10 min., 56 (or 95%) of all 59 times given to us by people. I therefore conclude that at the mass observation from 1985 the people reporting have given as the starting point a time with a general uncertainty of + or - 10 minutes.

The question now is, if this is true for all the reports, as concerns the uncertainty of time given, which SUFOI receives? To be able to answer this question, we must first determine whether the reports from the 1985 case, corresponds to the reports SUFOI normally gets with other observations. The 1985 case is in several points quite different. Among other things there was only a short time between the observation itself and the following reports to SUFOI. In fact only in one instance more than a week

passed (which is 1 - 2% of all reports to SUFOI!).

In comparison only one quarter of all reports to us in 1991 was more than one week old. From this comparison it can be concluded that the people reporting in the 1985 case must have had the observation in recent memory.

The 1985 case is also different to other cases when considering the indication of times which were not founded times. In fact approx. 49% of people reporting gave given times as 7.18 or the like.

Distribution of the 52 persons observing, who gave a starting time for their observation of the satellite extinction

Time (a.m.)	Number	Percent
07.05	1	1.7%
07.10	1	1.7%
07.15	8	13.6%
07.16	4	6.8%
07.17	7	11.9%
07.18	11	18.6%
07.19	4	6.8%
07.20	18	30.5%
07.23	2	3.4%
07.27	1	1.7%
07.30	2	3.4%
Sum	59	100.0%

If one compares this with reports from the whole year of 1991, this amount is down to 5%! This great difference can be taken to mean that witnesses from the 1985 case were more precise in their specifications, because they tended less to round off the time to such as 7.15. A possible explanation for this can be that the satellite extinction took place early in the morning. At this time of the day people are more likely to take precise notice of time.

A lot points to the fact that the people reporting at the time of the mass observation in 1985, were surprisingly precise in giving time indications. Therefore the general uncertainty must be more than + or - 10 minutes we have thought to be true in the above test.

Conclusion

On the background of the study we can conclude the following about the uncertainty of people reporting on their indications of time: Uncertainty is generally more than + or - 10 minutes. The uncertainty's amount depends in the individual instances on, whether the person reporting can relate the time of observation to a certain time of occurrence, for which he or she knows the exact time.

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Danish sightings 1992-93

Af Peter Nørgaard



„I believe I stood still for about 1 minute. The cone of light was about 4 metres wide and the object »hung still, less than 100 metres distance from me. In truth I no longer wished to stay there anymore.”

This is told by a woman from the town Voel, north of Silkeborg. She wishes to remain anonymous. „This is a small town and people talk. But I am quite certain. I saw a UFO.”

The occurrence took place on October 9th, 1992 between Resenbro and Voel. The 55 year old observer seems very certain in her statement and we believe it credible. Her explanation was first given by telephone and later repeated without changes during the writing down of the report.

The observer (M) has promised to drive her 15-year old daughter, who wanted to visit a friend in the

town of Sejs. A drive which usually takes about 45 minutes both ways.

During the drive, which they started approx. 7 p.m., they drove through the village of Skellerup, and about half-ways between Resenbro and the Aarhus highway they both see a white light and something flashing blue some few kilometres in the field in north-eastern direction. They said to each other that it was probably an ambulance of some sort (or a fire brigade), but it was not so mystic/interesting to make them drive over to see closer.

After the mother had dropped her daughter in Sejs, M drove the same way back and she looked whether the white light and the blue flash still were there. They were not.

The observer continued towards her home. Shortly after she turned right on the road which leads through Resenbro town and continued towards Voel, she saw something on her right side. A

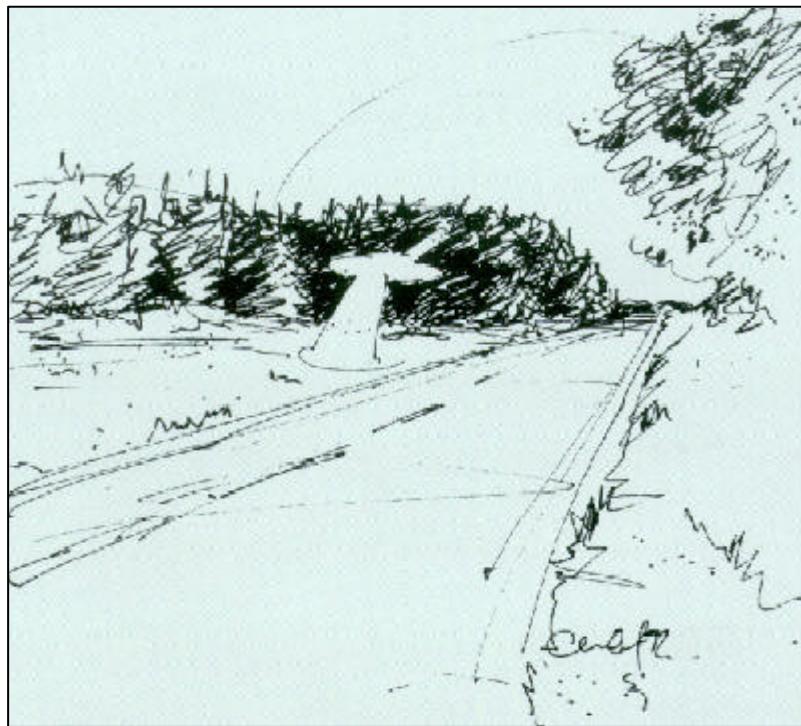
sharp white light on the right of the large trees. She slowed down in her BMW.

The object glides slowly over the road and continues at walking pace over a large group of trees on the left side of the road. The object can now be seen clearly under the tree-tops and in only 10 degrees height. The distance to the object is less than 100 metres. There is a strong searchlight on the front left side. It goes vertically and lights up the ground. A little slanting, further back there is another searchlight not quite so strong as the first. The object itself cannot be seen very clearly.

Shortly afterwards the observer sees two cars which comes from the opposite direction down the hill from Voel in the direction of Resenbro. None of the two cars stop which surprises the observer, as she supposes that they must have seen the strong searchlights. It's first later that M thought that she should have flased her lights to them.

M continues her story: „I stopped in the drive of the fish farm while I left the motor going for about 1 minute. Strangely enough I did not think of lowering the window. I was quite flabbergasted and was a little afraid. Especially after I had flased my lights twice at the object. The reaction came shortly afterwards in form of a weak gleam from the object, which now started to move again. It continued its course over the field, away from me. It moved very slowly.”

As M had become a little worried and she was not far from home, she now drove home at high speed, hoping that her husband and the rest of the family could see the object. Because the object had now started moving towards north-west over the fields in low altitude.



Drawing: Christel Bach

On the way through Voel there is a place with a free view over the fields, there she saw the object again, but it was now further away.

When she came home she got her husband and a neighbour up on the first floor, from where there is a good view over the fields. Unfortunately the object was gone and for the rest of the evening everyone pulled her leg. But M stuck to what she had seen, and on October 13th, 4 days later M's husband saw a short report on Danish TV2 East-Jutland about an observer from Ry and SUFOI's (Scandinavian UFO Information) Bo Nielsen. Thereupon the husband urged his wife to phone SUFOI.

Further information can be added:

○ The time of observation can not be pinpointed precisely, but it approx. 7.45 p.m. DNT.

○ The observer could not describe precisely the light intensity: „*It was not blinding, and not strong.*” Which is a little uncertain.

○ During the interview we drove the same route again and stopped in the drive of the fish farm. Here M used a protractor, according to which the 10 degrees are measured. On this place there are trees in the background right up to a height of 20 degrees, as the fish farm almost lies in a depression of the countryside.

○ I have spoken with the people living in the house near the fish farm which is only dwelling with a direct view to the point of observation. They had not seen anything unusual. Though, of his own initiative the son of the people in the house told of seeing a car which stopped in the drive, during the evening TV-news.

○ The observer is certain that it was neither a helicopter or a plane. „*It was something I had never seen before - not even on a photo or picture*”, says M.

I have spoken with the nearest police station and St. John's ambulance station (it's not called that in Denmark, but it's name here is Falck). They said there had not been any alarms or turn-outs in the area on October 9th, 1992. Radio Silkeborg advertized for witnesses, but

this gave no result. On the basis of what we know the observation cannot be explained.

It was soundless and only 50 metres away

The next observation is from the 17th November 1992, at about 8.35 p.m. and happened about 200 metres east of the little Skinderholm flying field near 7451 Sunds.

The observer (R) aged 19, wishes to remain anonymous. He lives in Ikast but works daily in Herning and he has made his trip many times before.

R tells us that he was driving from Herning after finishing work. He was on his way home in Ikast, when he had to stop to relieve himself. He stopped at the side of the road, switches off the motor and the lights and gets out.

When he had relieved himself and turned around he suddenly sees a white light far away. He believed at first that it was a plane, which was in the process of landing in Karup (which lies approx. 20 km. northeast of the point of observation). This would be correct in the direction the light took.

The object which at first seemed to be far away, came very quickly closer, very close. The observer can see the object the whole time. It stops over a grass field about at 50 metres distance from him.

M thinks that the object is about 4 - 5 metres wide and 2 metres high.

It is right above the field, only 2 - 3 metres from the ground.

There are two strong, clear, white lights on each side and in the middle a projector light, which is a little weaker. This projector light search-

es around on the field. Possibly there is also a weak red gleam. The light seems to come from an oblong object - there is no sound.

The observer is alone in the countryside, very much like wasteland. The closest farm is about 500 metres distant, and there are no lights from anywhere else. The flying field also looks dark. He is alone by the car and there are no other cars passing, while he is there.

He stands there for about 5 minutes and wonders about the object. He is not afraid - not yet. But it is somewhat cold. He gets into the car and wants to start the motor to get a little warmth.

At the precise moment he turns the key of the car and the motor starts and the car lights are turned on - the search light of the object is turned directly on his car and R, both now illuminated.

Now the observer is afraid! He speeds up his car and quickly drives away in the direction of his home. He does not look back and does not know what happened to the object after: whether it remained in place or disappeared at once.

The observer made a drawing on the same evening of what happened. Asked directly what he thought, he answered: “*Something unknown from space.*”

A few days later I met R and we drove out to the observation site. He told me the whole thing again - without contradictions or changes in the story. We looked around the place and took some photos. We went in to the closest farm, but they had not seen any strange light. An enquiry at the Herning air field gave no information either, as they only have a permanent guard in daytime. But from time to time



Drawing: Christel Bach

Af Toke
Haunstrup



there are planes which land here after dark. The light can be activated from the air.

From R's explanation it is hard to give a natural explanation for the occurrence. If we forget about the »non-existing sound«, it could well be a plane and a landing projector. But R is very sure that there was nothing to be heard.

When taking the report and while we were at the observation place (a Sunday morning) we heard a few small private planes landing and there certainly was some noise.

The observer seemed credible and I have also spoken to R's parents. They have at times before read about UFOs in the newspaper, but have never concerned themselves with the topic especially.

My conclusion on the observation: It was a UFO.

Object with cupolas near Tåstrup

On Sunday, March 22nd, 1992, the 71 year old pensionist Gerda Jørgensen was on her way home, after having been to Hillerød.

Around 10.30 p.m. DNT, Gerda Jørgensen approached her home in Tåstrup. She tells about her observation:

„When I was just about to turn into the entrance of the house where I live, a whistle sounded. As I had ascertained myself that I was alone on the path, I carried on walking towards the door. Now I heard a humming just above me, and when I looked up, a strange sight met my eyes. It was an object, consisting of three times three great, milkwhite cupolas. At first it looked as if the object was hanging on top of the house, but it moved upwards...“

In the report from Gerda Jørgensen relates that the humming sound gave her the impression that it was something »mechanical«. As the phenomenon did not move she chose to go inside. She went up to her flat (which is on the first floor), took off her coat and washed her hands. Then she went into the living room and was about to roll down the blinds of the windows. But to her

great surprise the »globes« were now just outside her windows. Gerda Jørgensen relates:

„Now my curiosity was so great that I wanted to see what would happen next. The windows of my flat are opposite of the entrance of the house, and the phenomenon had therefore moved over the roof. The object stood still, then it gave a start, and slowly it started to move in north-western direction...“

The phenomenon now moved up towards a cloud, in which it disappeared. But even for a while afterwards Gerda Jørgensen could see the cupolas through the cloud. The cupolas had changed colours and were now red. At last both the cloud and the phenomenon disappeared.

It was approx. 11 p.m. when the lights disappeared. All together Gerda Jørgensen had watched the phenomenon for about 20 minutes. SUFOI has unfortunately not had contact with any other witnesses regarding this phenomenon.

Mystical light over Dragør

On the morning of March 30th, 1992, the 53 year old Minnie Johansen saw a shining phenomenon over Dragør.

Minnie Johansen lives near Kastrup Airport and is therefore used to see planes.

At 04.40 a.m. (Danish summer time) she woke up. She was not herself aware of what woke her, but perhaps it was the sound of a plane over Kastrup Airport.

Minnie Johansen looked out of the bedroom windows and saw a phenomenon which was in a strong light on the clear starlit sky. The phenomenon was towards west in a height of about 45 degrees over the horizon. It was a white »nucleus of light« surrounded by two rings consisting of white light. The rings »glided« over into each other, but not into the nucleus of light itself.

The light moved towards north and grew in size at the same time. In the report Minnie Johansen says that the diameter of the phenomenon was approx. 5 cm. (measured between

thumb and index finger with extended arm).

All of a sudden the phenomenon moved in sharp arch downwards, thereafter it continued its course towards north. It was this almost vertical movement which convinced the observer, that this could not be a plane.

The sighting had then lasted about 30 seconds. The light became smaller now and it moved behind some trees. At the same time the two outer rings disappeared. The light phenomenon was soundless.

Until 5.15 a.m. Minnie Johansen could see a lighted spot between the branches of the trees. But after having observed the object for about 35 minutes, she chose to stop the observation and go to bed. She thinks herself that this last light might well have been a star.

The false moon

The following sighting took place in the autumn 1956. The witness had only told his closest family about the occurrence. He felt himself that the sighting was too improbable.

SUFOI came in contact for the first time with the witness in December 1990. He had read in UFO Nyt no. 4/90 an article, which involved some Swedish photos of two light phenomena. These phenomena were observed/photographed during the night on September 15th, 1952.

The two phenomena were very much like the observation which the observer had seen himself in the 1950s. Therefore he decided to send a letter to SUFOI, wherein he described his sighting. Then he filled in a report form from SUFOI. Then the witness was interviewed by SUFOI Århus group. He is now in his seventies.

The witness relates that he one autumn day in 1956 was ploughing. At that time he lived on a farm near Trehøje in Mols, where the landscape has many hills.

It was near dark and the time was around 11 p.m. For some time he had seen in a southern direction (over Helgenæs) something which he

thought was the moon. The observer writes in his letter:

„My attension was mostly on my ploughing, but I had noticed for a long time that the moon was very large and bright over Helgenæs. But it was - as on sometimes sees the moon - somewhat blurred and muddy in the outlines, because the moon was behind some slight clouds.

„Each time I came to the eastern part of the field, I would see over Ebeltoft Vig (a bay) and see the town Ebeltoft with its many lights.

„One of the times when I was about to plough the other way, I saw a very strong reddish glare on the horizon on the left of Ebeltoft...“

The observer first thought that it might be a farm burning. But later it proved that the light came from the moon, because it rose over the horizon.

The observer enjoyed the sight for a time of the rising moon, but a little later he started his Ferguson again to plough on.

Then he became aware again of the above mentioned »moon«, which

was still over Helgenæs. This light phenomenon was therefore not due to the moon, because the moon had only just risen.

At the following interview the observer said further, that the »moon« suddenly moved from its first position high up in the southern sky to a new position in the north-eastern sky. It had only taken 2 seconds for the phenomenon to move that distance.

After that the phenomenon stood still on the left of the »real« moon in a height of approx. 45 degrees over the horizon.

The phenomenon could no longer be seen through a thin cloud cover and its round form had become more obvious.

The observer ploughed back towards the farm and hurried inside to fetch his wife. When they both came out the »mock« moon had disappeared.

We have in SUFOI (Scandinavian UFO Information) tried to find a natural explanation on the phenomenon. The normal reasons for IFO observations (such as planes, mete-

ors, planets etc.) we could exclude at once. Of the more interesting possibilities we can name Northern Lights and luminous night clouds.

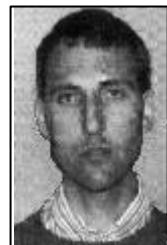
Northern Lights can probably be excluded. Among other things because the observed phenomenon sent a comparatively strong light. On top of that the phenomenon during the last part of the observation had a clearly defined form.

Luminous night clouds are for many people an unknown phenomenon. They are probably due to dust particles in a height of 80 - 85 km. over the Earth's surface. On account of the Earth's bending it can be night e.g. in Denmark, while the sun rays continue to lighten dust particles high up in the atmosphere. The particles reflect the sun light and are therefore seen on the otherwise dark nightsky.

Nightclouds is a comparatively rare sight. They can be seen in the summer half-year as diffuse wave-structures low on the northern sky. Precisely on account of these facts the theory of luminous night clouds can be excluded, because the observer among other things remembers that the »false« moon had a clear defined form.

Therefore, we must conclude - on the background of the observer's report - that there is yet not found a satisfactory explanation for the observed phenomenon.

By Erling Hegelund



Two accounts from Karup

We have received this account from a woman who lives south-west of Karup. The witness had been to her doctor during the day, but was unwell towards the evening of April 26, 1993, and therefore went out for fresh air. The time was 2.15 a.m. and the woman sat down on a chair and looked at the sky. Here she saw a „dragonlike shining object“.

The witness was disturbed, when a shining object slowly moved towards her. She quickly went into the house, but felt she was being observed all the time.

The object was about the size of the moon. But the light was much stronger, as it hurt to look at it.

The woman could also recount that she had had an UFO experience in the winter of 1967, when just after coming home (at 9.30 p.m.) she heard the sound of wings from wild geese. For a few minutes she followed the sound which went towards the neighbour farm. Naturally she looked towards the neighbour farm when the sound suddenly disappeared.

Instead lights similar to a roundabout were lit in the upper part of a large object. It seemed to have been »parked« by three beings, similar to humans, who could be seen through a window the size of a man.

These creatures were busy „to set something up- as a sort of study, where a camera was to be set up.“ The witness did not become frightened of this appearance, anyway not before her youngest daughter, aged four, began to scream and wanted to go in. When they got in, they heard no more from the object. The observer asked her daughter why she screamed. The child answered „Because of the three large men“.

Martin Lyck

Tunø, june 20th, 1992

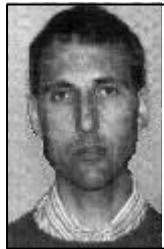
On June 20th, 1992, two boys saw two luminous objects in the harbour in Tunø. Just as they had disembarked and they watched the ferry depart again, they saw two fire-coloured objects, the size of oranges come floating in a low altitude.

The distance to the objects was 5 metres, which is precise as they were floating *before* a wall. They were 10 - 20 cm. distant from each other and this distance was kept continually in those 8 seconds the boys saw them.

After that the objects disappeared „all of a sudden“ and there was no trace at all in the air, where they had been.

UFO Reports

By Erling
Hegelund



At a distance of 15 - 20 metres were some people who were grilling food. The grill was standing on the wall. The boys thought at first that it might be glowing embers from the grill, but the objects were too large to be that. The boys tried without success to call the captain of the ferry, so that he could witness what they had seen.

Seden South, February 17th, 1993

From Seden South near Odense (on the island of Fyn) the following has been reported: On february 17th, 1993, at 10.45 p.m. a stagnant, extremely luminous object was observed in eastern direction. The distance to the object was 3 - 4 km. and the altitude approx. 1.000 metres.

The observer recounts:

„At first we thought it could be a plane on fire, but later we saw that the object was stagnant. I took hold of some binoculars (7x50) and saw a large fire-ball with two luminous points which were arranged like car lights on the fire-ball. My girl-friend and I called our neighbours, who live on the floor below us, and the man saw the same thing. After 5 - 10 minutes the fire-ball lost some of its glow and had a weaker light now, after which the object started to move upwards in a slanting direction south. This happened slowly at an angle of 20 degrees.

„After that the object changed to a direction directly pointing west and flew now with greater velocity past us, now in a directly southern direction in a distance of at utmost 1.000 metres and a height of 1 - 2 km.

„When the object passed us we could see its underside fairly well. It was surrounded by very large and strong lights, which blinked in a pattern of a pentagon mixed with other light patterns. The colours were white, green and blue. We could not observe any wings or tails. The body of the object seemed compact. We could neither hear any sound of a motor. The object now climbed to a very great altitude and disappeared like a luminous dot in western di-

rection. The time of observation was 30 minutes.”

The observer has received plane spotting training in the army and is certain that it could not have been a plane. He also notified Beldringe Air Field, who told him that they had had no knowledge of any air traffic at the given time.

Holbæk, February 21st, 1993

From Holbæk we have received the following report about a UFO hunt, which took place on february 21st, 1993, at 8.45 p.m.

The observer reports: *„My girl-friend and I drove on Eriksholmsvej towards Roskildevej near Holbæk, when we observed a strong white light low on the sky. It had a light intensity of about 4 - 5 stars. We decided to find out what it was and followed the object over Roskildevej and out on Omfartsvej. When we next drove parallel with it, the object accelerated very quickly over a distance of 5 km. We drove as fast as we could and came close again.*

„Near Tuse the object moves slowly towards Svanninge and we followed it the approx. 10 km. to Svanninge, where it became stagnant. We also stopped and watched it, when the light suddenly disappears, just as if switched off. We turned around and drove home (about 15 km.).

„When we turned from Omfartsvej to Roskildevej, where we first observed the object, we could suddenly see it again coming slowly towards us. It suddenly stops, changes course and flies parallel to Roskildevej and in over Ganløse, where we live.

„We started the car and drove home to get the large Swarovski night binoculars (8x56). Through this we could see a strong light with a weak silhouette of something round, perhaps a half-circle, under it. We saw that it flew on over Spannebæk towards Tuse, where we now again followed after it. All of a sudden it stopped and while we watched it, it suddenly disappeared, just as it had done the first time.

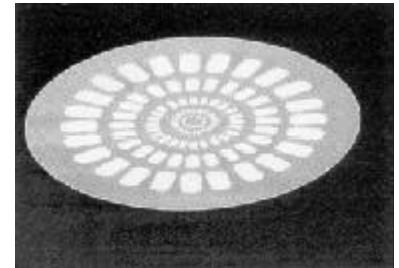
„We drove home again, but when we turned from Omfartsvej to the left of Roskildevej, we saw it for the third time. It is now over Lille Ganløse. While we drove, we watched it, and when we got home it disappeared again.”

There was no sound. Time of observation: 30 minutes. The weather was clear and frosty.

Radsted, March 4th, 1993

A married couple who were driving near Radsted on the island Lolland saw over the fields a luminous object. The time was 8.08 p.m. on march 4th. The object made no sound or in any case could not be heard above the noise of the car, and was larger than a full moon.

The light was described as sharp and white, but not blinding, and it consisted of many small lights, which all rotated in a garland of lights. After about 10 minutes it disappeared, just as when you switch off the light at home.



The couple describes the size of the objects as being about 5 metres in diameter and the distance was about 75 metres.

Identified footsteps

On june 4th, 1993, TV2 Fyn (Danish TV2 on Fyn) had a story about a strange track in a turnip field, and among other things UFOs were mentioned in this connection.

On june 6th I was out there to look at the tracks in a field near Nr. Søby south of Odense.

It had recently been weeded and the track was easily found. It went through the whole width of the field and was about 500 metres long and

40 metres wide. On the track itself the turnips were smaller, yellow and grew badly. Here and there were leaves from turnips which had been plucked off.

On account of the drought the ground was hard and dry, so that the marks in the somewhat sandy ground were hard to see. Still, when exploring the track carefully, one could see that a dog had gone both ways. It had plucked off some of the bigger leaves when running through the turnips. So it was an animal track (trodden by wild animals), perhaps a local dog, used to run the same path every day.

TV2 Fyn has been informed about the solution of the question, but has not brought this part of the »mystery« in its news.

Flying boomerang

An old pensioner in Vejle was out on the terrace in the evening after TV on August 13rd, 1993, at 11.45 p.m. to see if there was any shooting stars

from the swarms of the previous evening. While he was looking at the Milky Way and the many stars, he suddenly saw 7 lights floating in the sky from the north along the Milky Way in a southern direction. The lights were placed in right angles to each other, with 4 lights on the one leg and three in the other.

In 4-5 seconds they cross the sky in zenith and disappear behind some trees. The witness moves to see behind the trees, but they have disappeared.

The lights were clear like lights from stars, constantly alight and the phenomenon was soundless. It was impossible to see any form of the object.

Two objects near Samsø.

On 9th October, 1989, at 3.00 a.m. a pupil at Samsø Highschool had a rare experience. He could not fall asleep and got up and went to the sliding door in his room where he

looked over the football field and the fields beyond.

At a distance of about 500 meters he suddenly sees »something« coming towards him. He opens the door and sees that it concerns two objects which float at a low altitude - one after the other. They do not fly quite identically in the air. The form has the shape of a discus with 12-15 lights around the underside of the edge. A weak buzzing was heard all the time. When it is at a distance of 300-400 metres from the witness it stands still only a few metres over a row of conifers and now moves along the trees. After this the lights grow weaker and go from the brightness comparable to ordinary car lights to a brightness comparable to parking lights. Very slowly they fly on, when one disappears behind some trees belonging to a farm. The other was still seen for some time and then also the second one disappears behind some trees. The weather was quite clear, stars was visible and the time of the observation was approx 5 minutes.

Space accounts from ordinary people

On Tuesday, July 20th, just after 2 a.m. Bo Nielsen, manager of SUFOI (Scandinavian UFO Information) suddenly became aware of a strong, glaring light. As he quickly moved to the window, he could see a shining ball of fire. It flew with vividly coloured tail over the sky from west towards east, followed by a dull boom.

Shortly afterwards the telephone rang, on the phone were people who had seen the unusual sight. The interesting and exciting thing for Bo Nielsen was, that this time he had seen the phenomenon about which people called, himself. And there was no doubt. It was a meteor.

The Naval Command in Aarhus was notified that a man from northern Fyn had seen a red light on the sky at 2.07 a.m. Navy Commander K.A.N. Sørensen shortly afterwards received many accounts about the phenomenon. Among others from the Navy rescue service in Norway, and also from Sweden. The police service centre in Aarhus received accounts from people, just as did many other police service centres in Jutland.

People from Aarhus, Fyn and Samsø recounted also about dull booms, which were due to the meteor's breaking through the sound barrier on its way to the atmosphere. The map and Land Register Seismological Station in Mønsted near Viborg registered a pres-

surewave from the earth surface at 2.13 a.m. on that night, the state seismologist Jørgen Hjelme told us.

Dr. Vagn F. Buchwald from Denmark's Technical School was happy to receive the many accounts and information, which he also received in this connection. Buchwald is one of the world's leading meteor researchers and naturally always interested in more details in his hunt for possible Danish meteoroids.

But also the head of the new planetarium in Aarhus, the astronomer Ole J. Knudsen was very busy in the search of the meteoroid. The search in the newspaper and TV resulted in many new witnesses. Ole J. Knudsen tried to define the source of the meteoroid over the sky and especially the possible point of impact. But unfortunately all data in the accounts tend to indicate that the meteoroid, if it reached the Earth surface, landed in the Kattegat (sea) north of Røsnæs near Kalundborg.

This exiting account shows clearly that it would be useful for all parts involved if a more formalized co-operation could be achieved. This could be intensified about this type of observation between SUFOI (Scandinavian UFO Information) and e.g. Navy Command, FKT, Astronomical Society, Meteor Service, Danish Fireball Centre, DTH, Geological Museum, the different planetariums and other involved parties.

By Ole Henningsen

What do the picture from Greenland show?

By Kim Møller Hansen



It was on the beach near Grønnedal Mrs. Jørgensen photographed a fireball over the fjord in 1979. In the background one can see the Kungnat mountain. (Photo: Bruno Jensen).

Vita Jørgensen's first picture of the light phenomenon. On the original colour picture the phenomenon has a pale light blue colour, which toward the edges turns into a darker blue colour.

„The fireball stopped. From the start it had a tail of fire, but that was gone when the fireball stopped for approx. 4 minutes....”

Some accounts we are never quite finished with. New information appears. Or some unanswered questions are taken up again. One of these things is Vita Andersen's two pictures taken near the Naval Station Grønnedal on the south-west coast of Greenland in the beginning of 1979.

The case was widely reported in the UFO Nyt no. 2 from 1987, but

let me recapitulate shortly the events.

Mrs. Jørgensen and her husband were employed in 1979 at the Greenland Navy Command. One evening, Mrs. Jørgensen went alone on a walk along the beach and had taken her new Kodak Tele Extra 32 camera with her. Suddenly she saw a fireball of the size of a team handball come with great velocity and a tail in a slanting line over Attenfjeldet (Atten mountain) and Arsuk Fjord.

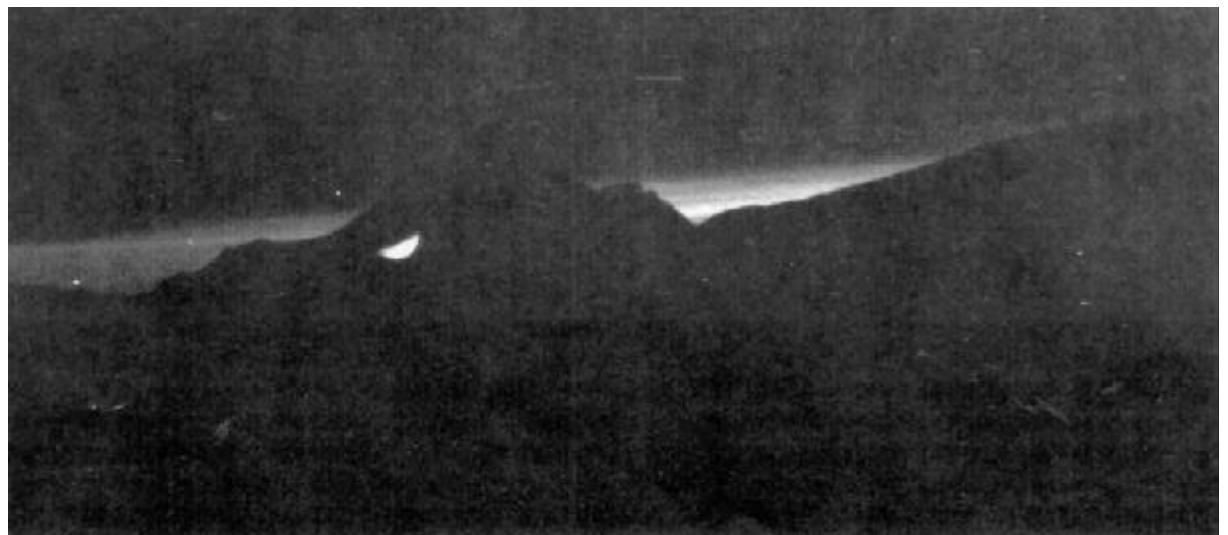
The object stopped and remained still for 4 minutes. After that it changed direction and disappeared

over Kungnat fjeldet (Kungnat mountain). Before the fireball disappeared Mrs. Jørgensen managed to take two pictures.

Danish analysis.

SUFOI(Scandinavian UFO Information) has had the photographic material at its disposal, but could unfortunately only get few observation data from the photographer herself. Our examinations concluded that the photos do not show the fireball phenomenon which the lady saw, but rather a plane-convex »object«, which could appear to be made of transparent material. We could not determine whether the picture showed the whole »object«.

The »object« could be reflection of an electric bulb in a window. That the »object« has moved from one picture to the other could be due to the fact that the photographer has moved in the room where the picture was taken. The problem with this explanation is that Vita Jørgensen asserts that the pictures are taken outdoors near the beach. And





On this second picture the phenomenon has moved and shows up on the far left side near the edge of the picture.

we have no reason to doubt the words of Mrs. Jørgensen!

Computer analysis

SUFOI has previously been well served by having photos computer-photographically analysed by Ground Saucer Watch (GSW) in

Grønnebæl-ufoet er her udssat for 'Edge Enhancement' - kanforstørrelse, om et objekt er midlertidigt hængt.



USA. E.G. we had part in exposing the Norwegian Pål Kristian Vaag's »UFO« photo, which the newspaper VG had bought from him for 10.000 Norwegian kroner. SUFOI sent the picture to GSW and paid to have it analysed.

GSW analysis showed that the »UFO« was a wooden model hung up on a string. When Pål Kristian Vaas was informed of this he admitted the fraud.

The GSW method is not infallible, but hoping that the analysis would bring light into Mrs. Jørgensen's photos, we send them to GSW.

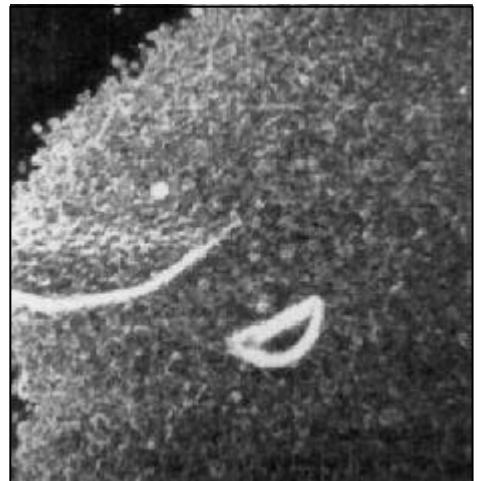
As we have explained before with other Danish photographic matter, the GSW's analysis cannot precisely say what Mrs Jørgensen has photographed. But the analysis makes the following clear:

- the light from the object is stronger than the evening sky behind the mountains,
- the light does not come from the light of a plane, a flashlight, pocket lamp, match or similar,
- the light is much closer to the photographer than the mountains,
- the light or the photographer have moved rather a lot from one picture to the other,
- the light has the same intensity and appearance as a light reflection would have.

GSW writes in its report that the light could be a reflec-

tion and that the picture could easily be made by taking a photo through a glass plate or window, where a light is reflected.

So on the whole this is the same conclusion as SUFOI came to, without the use of computer technique. However we still do not know what Mrs. Jørgensen photographed that winter evening about 15 years ago. Can one of our readers help on this matter?



The Grønnebæl UFO is here subjected to »Edge Enhancement«. A technique used to disclose whether an object is hung upon a string.

Distance factoring technique shows that the »object« is closer to the camera than the background, as the "object" has a sharper outline.



The colour Profiling-technique shows, according to GSW that the light is a reflection of some sort.
(Photo:GSW)

Do UFOs Exist?

By Toke
Haunstrup



During the last 40 - 45 years UFO scientists have taken many, many hours to study the UFO phenomenon. It must, therefore, be of great interest to get an answer to the question: „*Do UFOs exist?*”

Yes, of course UFOs exist - as the phenomenon described in the UFO reports.

However, it is much harder to answer the question: „*Are UFOs a physical phenomenon?*” (that is a phenomenon which you „*can touch and feel*“). Without much consideration many will answer „yes“ to this. But is the answer so obvious as it seems? (Please note: that for instance a cloud of gas also comes under the term »physical«).

In this article I want to set a questionmark to two of the assumptions which I think most UFO-interested people make. Not necessarily because I think these assumptions are wrong! My purpose with this article is to draw attention to the fact, that here it is not a matter of »final truths«. On the contrary they are assumptions which have to be taken into account as an uncertainty factor in future research.

I hope that this article will enliven the UFO-debate in Denmark.

General notes on assumptions

Within all areas of science it is a matter of course that one realizes first of all, what is known about the phenomenon one wishes to research. And on which assumptions one wishes to assume in further research.

In my experience most ufologists assumes that UFO-reports are based on a physical phenomenon. It is not really wrong to make such an as-

sumption, however, the assumption must be taken into account as an uncertainty factor in connection with further explorations.

To be able to say an assumption is »justified« one has to have arguments in favour of it.

Are UFOs a physical phenomenon?

In the argument in favour of UFOs being a physical phenomenon, one can cite among other things the numerous photos of supposed UFOs. Unfortunately many of these UFO-photos have proved to be blurred and indistinct, to be able to use them as proof.

In other instances the things photographed prove to be natural phenomena (as planes, birds, balloons etc.) - or computer analysis of the photos show that they are frauds.

From the middle of the 1970s and several years on, the American UFO Organization »Ground Saucer Watch« (GSW) made computerphotography analyses of supposed UFO-photos.

In this period of time GSW managed to analyse 1.013 photos. Of these only 40 (approx. 4%) »passed«

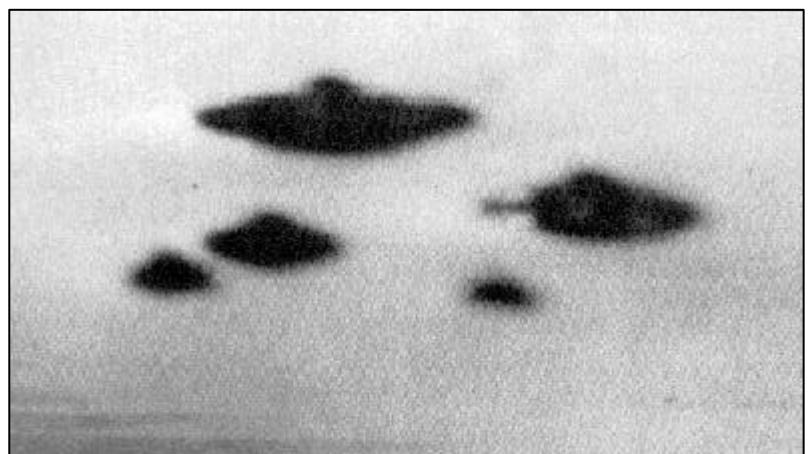
the computer test, and assumed »true« UFO photos. This is a minimal amount. And if you furthermore take into account that these computer analyses are not completely accurate, one cannot really be absolutely certain that UFO photos are absolute proof of the existence of a physical phenomenon.

But at the same time it must be stressed that some few of the UFO-photos, which passed the computer test at GSW, have a very high credibility.

But are these very rare photos enough as proof that UFOs are a physical phenomenon? I don't think so. Not even the Trinidad photos can be guaranteed to be true UFO photos. However, these photos can be taken as an indication that there might be such a physical phenomenon.

Radar-visual observations

As UFO-photos cannot be used as proof, we must continue our search. The next stop is the so-called radar-visual observations, i.e.: observations where a UFO phenomenon is observed visually and on radar.



**Famous
UFOs,
photographed
by Alex Birch
in England.
The UFOs
were black
cardboard on
a glass-plate!**



Just as in the case of UFO-photos, radar-visual observations are very rare. As an example for a radar-visual observation the JAL-affair of November 17th, 1986, can be named.

In that instance the crew of a Boeing 747 of Japan Airlines observed several UFOs in the airspace over Alaska. One of these UFOs could apparently be registered on the plane's radar and possibly from the Earth-based radar stations.

But can radar-visual observations be regarded as absolute certain proof? Certainly the radar registers »something«, but can one be sure that this »something« is an UFO? Here the »false« radar-echos come into the pictures. A false radar-echo can be caused by special thermologic and/or meteorological circumstances, which cast back the radar's rays.

False echos can be the explanation for some »radar UFOs«, recorded for a long time. In my opinion radar-visual observations can, therefore, not be used as a proof to a physical phenomenon. Again it's only an indication. Actually you can turn the whole matter around! In a number of instances it is reported that an UFO has been seen apparently quite close, but without being registered on radar! These instances can be taken as an indication against the assumption that the UFO is a physical phenomenon.

That ufologists have had to use various explanations or false explanations does not improve the matter. For example it has been said that

UFOs must be made of material which in some way »sucks up« the radar rays. Actually the easiest and simplest explanation would be, that it is not a physical phenomenon!

Even though I do not take UFO photos and radar-visual observations as final proof, I still think that most of the UFO observations are caused by a physical phenomenon. This is primarily due to those cases, where several independent observers have seen the same UFO. How much weight these cases carry as real proof is hard to say.

Outside stimuli

Even if you take a very critical view and think that most (but not all) UFO observations are due to misrepresentations and processes like illusions in the brain, it still stands to reason that there have to be outside stimuli

(e.g. a light on the sky) to set off the processes. Here one can also speak of a »physical« phenomenon - even if the light on the sky well could be a planet. It is a different complex of problems that there can be a big difference between what the »UFO« witness describes and the actual planet, which could be seen on the sky.

Are UFOs as they are described

Some ufologists take it as a fact that the description of an witness of the UFO he or she has seen, is almost identical with the phenomenon's real appearance. I am critical of this assumption.

According to my experience witness generally have great trouble describing what they have witnessed. But it is one thing how people experience the appearance of the phenomenon. Another whether this assumption is correct!

To be able to give an appropriate answer it is necessary to be well schooled in the complex of the problems around misrepresentations.

Misrepresentations take place when the brain makes false conclusions from insufficient information from the senses. Specially when observations take place in the dark, the senses' data generally are insufficient e.g. to determine form and distance correctly.

An observation from january 18th, 1991, can illustrate how great an importance a misrepresentations



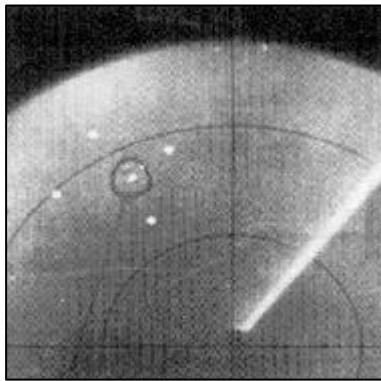
With a camera and a dark-room equipment it is easy to produce a traditional UFO-photo. Luckily fraud of this kind is seldom in Denmark.

Rudi Nagora took on may 23rd, 1971, among others, this photo of an UFO.

Debate

can have. The following is a field investigator's description of what the male observer saw:

„When the time is 11.20 p.m. the witness sees in the north-west a large grey object 45 - 55 degrees over the horizon. The object has a lemon-yellow lamp in the front, which shines similarly to a car light of the old type (round). Apart from that, four other lights in rhomb-formation can be seen, which reminds most of an exhaust from a jetplane's motors... The form could almost be



The circle on the radar screen marks a jet-plane, which is encircled by 4 UFOs, or are they?

described as a devil-fish with its fins bent upwards, but without its tail. From the »exhausts« came pale grey smoke, and the object flew soundlessly, like a glider. The size was between 10 and 19 metres.”

The same phenomenon was observed by several other Danes (in-

cluding this article's author). The form of what I saw can be compared almost to a strong meteor with a clear »smoke tail« and several »brilliant balls«. I cannot remember a rhomb-formation or a devil-fish formed object. At a closer examination it proved to be a Russian satellite burning up!

Can one imagine that misrepresentations in some cases are so wrong, that a comparatively normal phenomenon (e.g. a ball of fire) is described to be plate-formed with windows and smoketail? And is it this kind of observations we call UFO observations?

Is Ufology going into a cul-de-sac?

We do not know the answers to all questions in this article yet.

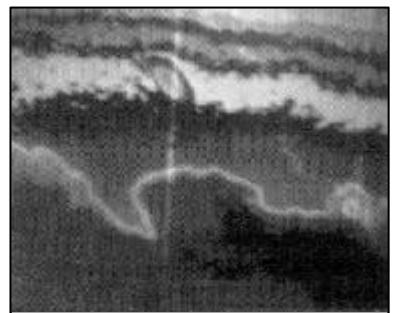
The path forward is intensified research. Ufology must go a long step »back« and have a closer look at the basic questions: „Are UFOs a physical phenomenon?” And in that case: „Are the UFOs as described by the reporters?”

Only when we have answered these questions, do we know whether the hypotheses we have made so far as explanations to the UFO phe-

nomenon are concerned, are realistic or not.

If one can refute on the background of the results of a thorough research, that UFOs are a physical phenomenon, it is useless to discuss e.g. spaceships as an explanation. If only one of the two assumptions I have mentioned in this article are completely or partly wrong, much of the research up-to-date would be useless!

As for myself I will try to come closer to an answer through Project PADUR, which has precisely taken up the problems around misrepresentations and uncertainties.



GSW has examined Nagora's pictures and says that they show a real UFO. The West-German ufologist and filmmaker Klaus Webner has meanwhile shown, that the pictures probably show a VW hub-cap thrown into the air.

By Ole Henningsen

Old, but interesting report

A short time ago I was contacted, because I am local representative of SUFOI in Lolland, by leading man in education from Stubbekøbing. In connection with studies and gathering of moths, he made an interesting UFO observation one night in june this year near Holbæk, which at the moment is being explored by SUFOI's Report Centre.

As it often happens the observer mentioned at the same time an observation made some time ago. Such reports often lack the details which still make them interesting to handle, seen from SUFOI's point of view. But this old observation has to my mind still enough quality to be mentioned here to our readers.

The witness tells the following story: “In my young days I was active in the Red Cross' First-Aid Corps in Nykøbing S. This was possible because I was able to drive with one of our instructors, S.A., who lived in Holbæk.

Sometimes we made some detours to fetch some old ladies, who sometimes took part in the meetings.

This detour caused us to drive on a route which runs along or rather on the side of the Sidinge embankment, which is along the now dry Sidinge Fjord.

One evening during the winter in a year between 1963-1965, we were driving north on this route. The time must have been approx. 7 p.m. because the meetings always began at 7.30 p.m. In front of us we saw some cycle lights, and soon we were so close that we should have seen the cyclist. All of a sudden the lights climbed 1½ - 2 metres up vertically and disappeared with great velocity horizontally over the dry Fjord. We were 4 grown-ups in the car and we all said at the same time:

“What was that?” I was curious enough to go out to the place the day after, but could only see that at the certain place there was a little slope (1 - 2 metres) down to the old bottom of the dry Fjord, where there grew old willow scrub.

Even though it is a long time since it happened, I don't think I remember the incident wrongly.”

Impressions from a field investigator course

Course for field investigators, the thought is a little funny, because what can you expect from such a phrase? But moved by the thrill and always recurrent curiosity I turned the thought around in my mind and began to form some like expectations.



Per Andersen explains SUFOI's report form

E.g. expectations to be able to handle this well-published topic, UFOs, with the respect it deserves. On the other hand it is also thrilling to be able to look forward to talking to others, who are just as interested in the subject.

On April 24th, 1993, the challenge was imminent. Later it were proved that the word challenge very well covered the things we were presented with.

In my view the exercises were very informing and it became more and more clear to me that I still had much to learn, before I am proficient in all facets of field investigation. But it is hard to get so many things straightened out in one's little head. These two days were a veritable bombardment of impressions.

The impressions were very positive, and this influenced both instruc-

tors and participants. During the whole course the atmosphere was very good. This helped our stamina, when we had to carry out the various exercises.

I don't want it to sound as if it was hard work all the time, therefore I have to say that there were many funny incidents, even if these were not always planned.

What I personally noticed particularly was the examination of the many different types of sources, which could cause false reports. It could for instance be that one had seen a luminous object move fast over the sky and then disappear. In such a case it serves well to know the different characteristics of sky phenomena.

This course has also taught me to be critical when I have a report in my hands.

It has been interesting to learn more of how to help to disclose myths and find out the truth. This is very difficult to do, but it is interesting work.

I would recommend others to take such a field investigator course, if they have an interest in the subject.



By Martin Lyck



Torben Birkeholm in an intense moment - about interview technique.

A very realistic report exercise. Frode Lovmand (on the right) makes quite clear how to stop very garrulous witnesses.



All participants of the course listen intensely.

The stone from outer space

By Ole Henningsen



Many people in Denmark experienced in the evening of december 12th, 1992, an unusual light phenomenon on the sky. It soon became clear that it was a meteor, which burned up in the atmosphere. Perhaps certain parts came right down to the surface of Earth. Until now nothing has been found, but course calculations show that small pieces of this meteorid must have fallen into the Kattegat near Anholt.

What makes the observation so interesting - also in connection with UFOs - is the fact that so many people observed it, and that the observation is so well documented and worked up, among other things because of the extensive research, carried out by Prof.doc. Dr.scient. Asger Ken Pedersen from the Geological Museum.

The time was around 9.51 p.m. on saturday, december 12th, 1992, when the first observations were made. Not many minutes passed before the telephone of Bo Nielsen rang, SUFOI's (Scandinavian UFO Information) Alarm Centre in Kolt and SUFOI's previous chairman, Torben Birkeholm, Aalborg.

The Press gets news

Very soon it became clear from the telephone reports that this was not a case of an UFO observation, but that it must be a meteor. SUFOI's Alarm Centre therefore soon gave out a press release with a summary of the occurrence, and the explanation of the sightings.

The press release was mentioned on Sunday in several Radio's news, which caused yet more people to phone in.

Torben Birkeholm got the first call from a man in Aabybro at 9.55 p.m. This observer was outside his home, when he at approx. 9.50 p.m. saw a fireball with a tail. It moved up, across and then again downwards on the sky from north-western to south-eastern direction. The fireball were white-yellowish with reddish sparks.

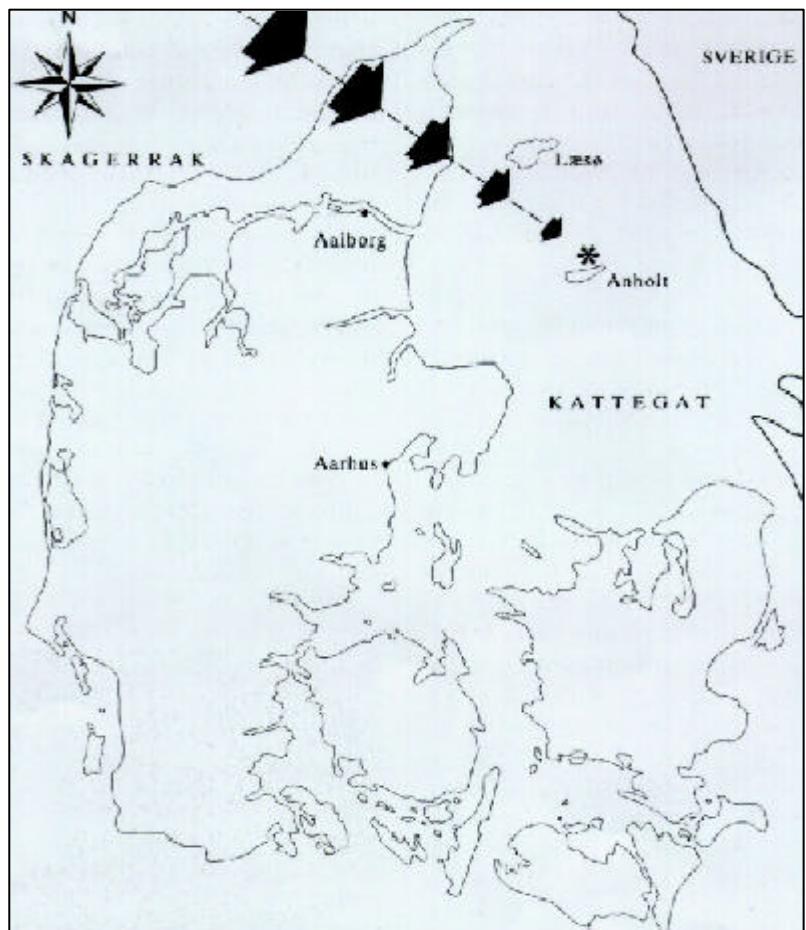
The phenomenon parted into seven light balls which went out, one after the other. Two of the light balls continued to be alight for a little longer. The observation lasted 1 - 2

minutes. Long enough that the observer could call his wife, who also saw the last part of the sky phenomenon.

The car was hit with something black

Niels Lindell in Gerå in Nothern Jutland told the newspaper, Aalborg Stiftstidende on december 15th, 1992, that the fireball probably fell down close down to the town of Gerå. He was driving in his car from Dronninglund when he saw „a fireball with tails of fire on its end.

„It was incredibly beautiful and strange. It looked almost like a blaz-





ing ball with a steelwire in the back", he continues.

„All at once the light went out in the »wires«. After that the fireball went dark-red in the same way as cherries before they become brown and bad. After that the fireball fell down. At any rate the thing burned out over the town.“ recounts Niels Lindell.

The phenomenon left apparently some black spots on Niels Lindell's car. The spots were very hard to remove from the paint of the car, so that he had to use all sorts of household cleaners and hard work to remove them, it says in the newspaper Aalborg Stiftstidende. The fall-out was later closely examined.

An observer from Aalborg was in his car in the vicinity of Dokkedal in Northern Jutland, when he saw a fireball with several smaller balls alongside - like a rocket. Two of the lights disappeared towards East after having passed over the car with great velocity. He goes on to say, that he thought he saw a dark object which passed along with the two lights. The size of the phenomenon was like half a moon.

However, the observer thought it had to be a meteor or a burning up of a satellite. He gives as a starting time of the observation 9.52 p.m., and the whole thing lasted one minute or just a little more.

This is only a small number of the reports, received by SUFOI's previous chairman Torben Birkeholm in Aalborg. In the course of a short time he received 16 different reports from different parts of North Jutland, both north and south of the Lim Fjord. An appeal for information in the local press, gave yet more reports.

All of these people had on the whole seen the same thing, a fire-

ball which flew in a course from Skagerak in over Northern Jutland and then disappeared again over the Kattegat. The fireball separated into several smaller lights, which gradually burned out.

Scandinavian observations

Several Swedish observers have contacted UFO-Sweden Report Centre telling about their observations, apart from nervous people phoning the police and the Sea-Rescue Service. One man had seen the beautiful phenomenon in Tunge, south of Trollhättan, while another man was in Uddevalla and described the whole thing as „a cigar formed object“.

The sky phenomenon was also observed from Southern Norway, among others by the staff of the Norwegian Air Force in Stavanger. And even as far south as Nøbbet on Lolland SUFOI has received a report.

No radio recording

It was not only SUFOI who was interested in this meteor observations. The members of Astronomic Society Meteor Section also received reports. It proved that the meteor was not registered by radio by the member of Meteor Section in Sealand, Gotfred Møbjerg Kristensen, who has specialised in this form of meteor recording.

There were, however, recorded two quite strong signals at 8.55 p.m. UT (duration 24 seconds) and at 8.55.52 p.m. UT (duration 51 seconds). It has to be mentioned that Gotfred Møbjerg Kristensen's radio



antenna's were turned towards south, i.e. away from the observed phenomenon.

Appeal on the TV News

The telephones also started to ring at the Geological Museum in Copenhagen. One of the museum's important duties is to find and store Danish meteoroids. They are therefore always very interested in precise information, when it concerns observations of meteors over Denmark

As this observation was of special interest Docent Dr. scient Asger Ken Pedersen from the Geological Museum took part in a direct broadcast on Denmark's TV News some days later. The journalist in the studio Ole Thisted interviewed Asger Ken Pedersen, who told about the observation and appealed for further information, as well as possible meteoroids, fallen down on Earth.

He told about previous Danish meteoroids and showed also a small piece of the Aarhus meteorid from October 2nd, 1951, as well as the iron meteorid which was found near Falsted in 1989.

Asger Ken Pedersen is the responsible trustee for the large national meteorid collection, and after the broadcast on the Danish TV-News, he received a range of contacts from the whole country from people, who either had seen the meteor or were in possession of a stones, which could possibly be meteoroids. It had to be said here at once, that none of these were meteoroids.

SUFOI-reports to scientists

A selection of the reports received by SUFOI were willingly and with great interest passed on to Asger Ken Pedersen, who together with Jens Konnerup-Madsen from Geological Institute in January had the chance to visit especially important witnesses in North Jutland - a tour of exploration with terrible thunder and snow.

**Dr. scient
Asger Ken
Pedersen,
Geological
Museum.**
(Photo: Ole
Henningsen)

**Danish
meteorites
shown in DR-
TV's TV-
News by
Asger Ken
Pedersen.**
(Photo: Ole
Henningsen)

Sightings



(Photo: Ole Henningsen)

In connection with the 100 year anniversary of Geological Museum in spring 1993 in the present buildings in Øster Voldgade in Copenhagen Asger Ken Pedersen has written in a publication an extensive article about the unusual sky phenomenon on December 12th, 1992.

The phenomenon is seen by fishermen

In this publication he writes, that the first Dane, who saw the phenomenon was a fisherman in the North Sea in a position between Shetland Islands and Bergen. Before the radiant object reached the area over Vendsyssel, it exploded high up in the atmosphere.

Several observers heard the sound of thunder in connection with the phenomenon. Others thought that the phenomenon had been very close by, which still intensified the interest to place a possible downfall. As mentioned above, Niels Lindell from Gerå, thought that the black spots on his car, could be connected to the phenomenon.

Asger Ken Pedersen later examined the car, but by then the car owner had tried hard to remove the marks from the car. Some small brown patches still remaining were scraped off, but they proved to be resin or enamel organic material, which could not come from the meteor.

Breaks through the sound-barrier

Asger Ken Pedersen summarizes the occurrence's time table as follows: "Around 9.50-51 p.m. a stone from

outer space came into the atmosphere of the Earth at a very low angle towards the Earth, amounting to 5 - 10 degrees and the direction 128 degrees. This caused the warming up of ionized atmosphere, at least 200 metres thick around the body of the stone. During the gradual slowing-down the body of the stone exploded over the sea and approx. 20 fragments, each with its fireball and a more than 500 metres long firetail, flew in over Vendsyssel in an altitude of 30 - 70 km.

The stones flew in flat courses and could be seen almost like a formation of almost parallel planes, which gradually spread out. Over Vendsyssel most of the fireballs were extinguished, probably by becoming melted drops, and spread out, but over Eastern Vendsyssel, probably in an altitude of 15 - 25 km. some of the stones caused the sound of thunder, as they broke through the sound-barrier.

This, compared with the observations of a drak-red object, from which there was no longer a tail of fire, gives reason to believe that 4 fireballs continued over the Kattegat, where more material was extinguished on the way to the island Læsø. It is possible that there fell some pieces from the most northern part of the stones, on Læsø, but sev-

eral radiating balls continued in 10 - 20 km. altitude south of Læsø, where they seemed to have been extinguished somewhere around Antholt.

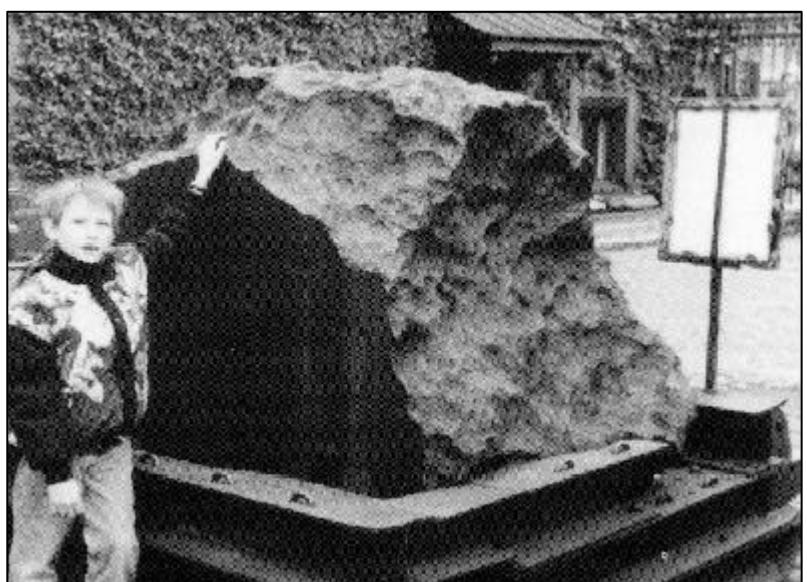
The total flying time, during which the objects were visible, has probably been around 3 minutes. The many explosions make it probable that the object was a normal stone meteoroid. The fragile stone meteoroids, which are called coal-chirts, have hardly survived such a long flight without completely exploding, while an iron meteoroid would hardly have caused so many explosions."

The Lolland stone is not a meteoroid

In the last number of UFO News we reported on a stone, which was found in Lolland after experiencing an unusual sound in the morning of December 12th, 1992 (that is to say not at the same time as the meteor observation in the evening).

Unfortunately it was not an iron meteoroid either. Examinations of the stone at the Geological Museum have shown that it is probably a part achieved at iron-development. Its magnetic force is due to the mineral magnetite.

Already at the present time SUFOI has received another stone for further examination. We are willing to arrange contact to experts from the Geological Museum.



The 20 tons iron meteorite Agpalilik is placed in front of the entrance of Geological Museum in Copenhagen.

(Foto: Kim Møller Hansen)

Danish Fire-ball centre

Gotfred Møbjerg Kristensen has for several years been an active member of Astronomical Society's Meteor Section, where he among other things registers meteors aided by radio. In this article he tells UFO News readers about the establishment of a Danish Fire-ball Centre.

In the book »UFOs over Denmark«, volume I, Willy Wegner writes: „*In fairness it must be mentioned that Axel V. Nielsen sometimes was right, but even then the frequency of »fire-balls« over Denmark was too high in his time as observer and oracle.*“

In this Willy Wegner most probably is very wrong. Several things point to the fact that many observations of fire-balls are lost, if there are not people like Axel V. Nielsen or Torvald Køhl to gather the observations.

The radio-observations on FM on 100,50 MHz indicate that in 1992 there were more than 1.254 fire-balls in the airspace over Denmark.

The sightings generally speaking cover all the year's hours around the clock. In all, in 1992 there were recorded 695.154 radio meteors.

Visually I have observed in 1992 effectively 243,16 hours. In this period of time 1.229 meteors were seen, 16 of these were fire-balls and 9 of them fire-ball-like meteors. A rough estimate gives 903 visual fire-balls, seen statistically.

Of course it is annoying that probably so many observations are lost, because powerful fire-balls are good candidates for meteorid falls. But there are also other reasons to gather as much data as possible about fire-balls. For instance the number of them tells a lot about the distribution of larger small-

bodies in the vicinity of Earth. With good observations one can calculate the course which the bodies had out in space.

Because of this, among other things, we in the Astrological Society, Meteor Section, have decided to establish a Fire-ball Centre under the Section, named: Danish Fire-ball Centre.

DFC's purpose

Danish Fire-ball Centre's (DFC) purpose is to gather all observations of fire-balls, compare data of these and publish interesting occurrences in various magazines. Also, and not least, to send well-documented observations on to the Internation Meteor Organization's (IMO) Fire-ball Data Centre (FIDAC).

Important to remember

It's important to notice when observing fire-balls:

- a) Precise time
- b) Place of observation
- c) The fire-ball's course on the sky
- d) Light-intensity of fireball
- e) Sounds or other circumstances connected with the fireball.
- f) To report the observation as soon as possible.

A) Time should be given as precise as possible. Preferably with only a few minutes margin of error.

B) Place of observation should preferably be given on a map with max. 100 metres uncertainty.

C) It is of course best to draw the fire-ball's course on an astronomical chart. But this is not always possible. Therefore the direction of the fireball's ending/starting point compared to the four points of the com-

pass, and the altitude of the points over the horizon are important.

D) Light-intensity. Fireballs are shooting stars as clear as Jupiter - or with higher light-intensity. Therefore one can compare them with the clearest planets Jupiter and Venus. Fire-balls can in rare instances be compared with the moon's light - and cause a shadow. In extremely rare instances a fireball can change night into day.

E) Fire-balls are sometimes accompanied by sound phenomenon. Most often with a crash through the sound-barrier or crashes like thunderstorms. Please note that these sounds can come from some seconds later to 5 - 6 minutes(!) after the fire-ball begins to be luminous. Possible other sounds should also be reported. Other circumstances regarding the fire-ball as for instance: vapour trails, light trails or trails behind the fire-ball. Also whether it is split into several parts, explodes or changes colours.

F) It is not very probable that one notices all details at the observation of a fire-ball. The experience is always astounding, so that one is often excited, perhaps even shocked. It is important to report the occurrence quickly, so that questions into detail and to clear up some points can be posed, before details are blurred in memory or even forgotten.

O Never try to evaluate the distance to a fire-ball in kilometres or metres.

O Never try to evaluate a fire-ball's actual size in metres and centimetres.

Both are impossible. Even trained nature observers have made serious mistakes. Rather take note of points A to F.

By Gotfred
Møbjerg
Kristensen



SUFOI and the world of informations

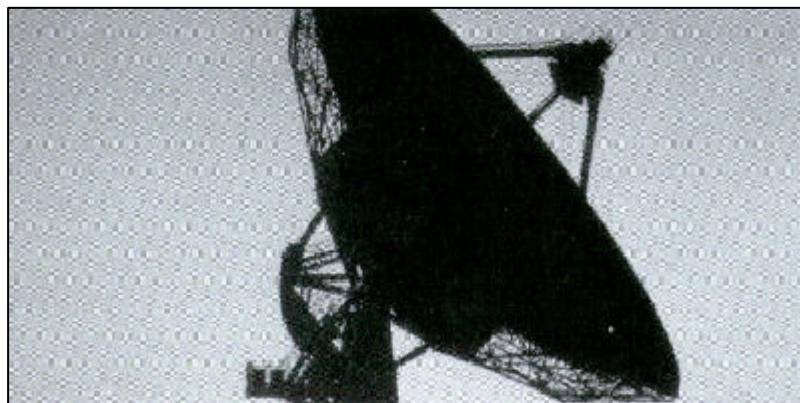
By Per Andersen



It has often been claimed that we are now in a new world of information. The claim might be correct, if you look at the large amount of information which each person today receives from TV, the press, fax, electronic mail, advertisements etc. We are we not many who feel that it becomes harder and harder to manage to adsorb all the information with which we are bombarded.



On the other hand SUFOI itself is sending out information. It is in fact a central element in our work to pass on so much information as possible about the UFO phenomena. Seen on the whole we have of course only »a small voice« compared to the giants like TV, radio and press, which are published in millions. Therefore one could fear that our »small voice« about UFOs would risk to dissapear completely in the large world of information.



But fortunately this has not been the case. There is still a considerable interest to read *UFO Nyt*, and we have many faithful readers, to whom we send with pleasure a new interesting magazine 4 times a year.

At the same time we have succeeded in the last years to draw attention to ourselves in the Danish media, when it concerns UFOs. As examples can be mentioned that we in 1990 took part in two TV spots (both local TV). In 1991 this number grew to 4 TV broadcasts. And last year we took part in 7 different TV spots, of which 3 were seen nationwide!

A corresponding increase has occurred in connection with the printed media. We are, therefore, not at all afraid that we will disappear in the »sea of information«.

Much is said about the »paperless« world. Does this mean that *UFO Nyt* one day will not publish on paper any more? We can here reassure everyone - theres is no danger that paper magazines etc. disappear.

This also goes for *UFO Nyt*, which certainly will still be published on paper even in 10 years time. In fact it can be started that today the paper industry grows faster than the

IT industry, which may sound paradoxal.

Information on paper will therefore still be relevant in our future societies. At the same time there is also a growing need for electronic information, and also in this field SUFOI has been active.



Through our diskette-service we can offer the reader a supplementary service in form of *UFO Nyt* and other information on disks (to be fed into your own personal computer). Already after one year we can state that the disk-service has become a great success, which has even surpassed our expectations.

We can therefore state that SUFOI has a very central position in Denmark, when it relates to providing information about UFO phenomena. One of the main reasons that we are still important among the varied media world, is that the quality of our information, which we send out, is good. While the quantity of information grows fast, it can be difficult to obtain information of high quality. It is therefore of utmost importance to us that we are known as promoters of serious and credible information about UFOs.

We are convinced, that if we are still able to publish *UFO Nyt* in 10 years time, it will be because we publish a serious and credible magazine, which is and will be in future, our trademark.

What is truth?

„Truth is not wanted”, people say. Well, that is perhaps right. But a yet greater problem is to find out what »truth« is.

In a previous issue of *UFO Nyt* we published an article about a claimed crash of a UFO in the USA in 1989. Is this really true? Such questions has to be posed all the time. When one concerns oneself with such a controversial topic as UFOs.



It is difficult to isolate a term like »truth«, but we can try with different definitions. How about:

○ Truth is what scientists define as true.

This definition has some problems. Among other things this means that science never fails! And that is not the case, as we well know. If this definition was correct, then meteors did not exist in 1700 nor ball lightning in 1800. Therefore we have to reject this definition. It doesn't get much better if we try this definition:

○ Truth is, what the majority of people believes to be true.

Majority truth as mentioned above is not tenable either. It would

mean that the majority is always right. That is not the case either.

There are also people who take their own experiences and define truth as:

○ Truth is what the individual person believes in.

With that, truth has become to a high degree relative and one can no longer speak of an »objective truth«. If one uses this definition, then there are just as many »truths« as people - i.e. what every individual person believes in.

This acceptance of »truth« is of course very good for the individual person, but it does not provide a general understanding of our surroundings.

Let us make one more try:

○ It is necessary to be able to »prove« truth with the help of accepted methods.

This is the scientific line of approach. When we accept that Earth is round and not flat, then this is based on experiments with accepted methods, which shows this. But also this definition has problems; who defines what are accepted methods? Science? The majority? So there we are back at our starting point.

Whatever we do it is hard to handle »truth«. All the same it is probably the last definition that comes closest to the general acceptance of »truth«.

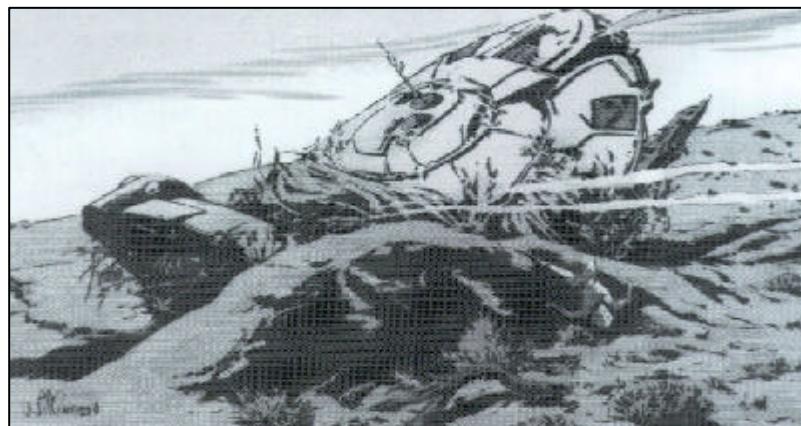
Let us again turn back to the article about the crashed UFO. Has this occurrence been examined with »accepted methods«?

The answer is, that we don't know. SUFOI has not themselves examined the case, and we had to base our article on one source only. Already here we do not answer to the »accepted methods«. For in that case there should be several, independent sources, who each have made close studies.

At the same time the central witnesses of the case is anonymous. Even though SUFOI understands and accepts witnesses, who wish to be anonymous, it does mean that the claims cannot be proved by other researchers. So the report does not fulfill the requirement for »scientific methods«.

So, we must acknowledge that our thrilling report about the crashed UFO, as interesting as it may be, we cannot claim that this is the full truth.

By Per Andersen



(Drawing: Al Williamson)

Messenger from the stars

By Kim Møller Hansen



One of the well advertised books published in summer 1993 was »Messenger from the stars«, written by Rauni-Leena Luukanen. She was called „*a prominent member of the international circle of UFO-Researchers, who meet several times a year to exchange research results.*“ If this is correct I don't want to meet Ufology's buffoons.

About 30 pages of the book's 128 concern UFOs: the rest is a round of pocket-philosophy, speculations about reincarnation, out-of-body experiences, praises of the EC Union, holistic philosophy and all sorts of other things. The muddied presentation is probably due to the fact, that the author has written the book via automatic writing under communication of an intelligence from outer space.

Her chapter about UFOs are stories from ufology's fringe, and the author quite clearly takes her stories from sources (even if they are not named), with which we in SUFOI have bad experiences. Perhaps wisely the author is quite unprecise in many places, e.g. „*a professor at a well-known technological high-school...*“ Oh, do you mean him...!

In the place where the author finally dares to come with the promised documentation, it falls. The book has far too many factual mistakes. E.g. she writes: „*....the astronaut Gordon Cooper who has been to the moon...*“ Leroy Gordon Cooper has been in space the last time with Gemini 5 in august 1965 - that is four years before the Americans planted the Stars and Strips in the dust of the moon.

In another place the author writes that Mirage planes are equipped with laser-guns, which are able to shoot down UFOs. And that „*we see millions of other planets*“. As far as I know there are 9 planets in the solar

system. In spite of diligent observation of the sky we have still not discovered other planets further away.

Quotation from the book:

„*Our brothers and sisters in space have for a long time had spiritual contact with those people on Earth, who have the ability to receive the messages, adventures and experiences from higher swinging levels.*“

As this quotation from the book shows, the author is one of the chosen ones, who must help us poor wretches who do not know better. Her message is that only through love and respect for each other and nature can we save our planet from destruction.

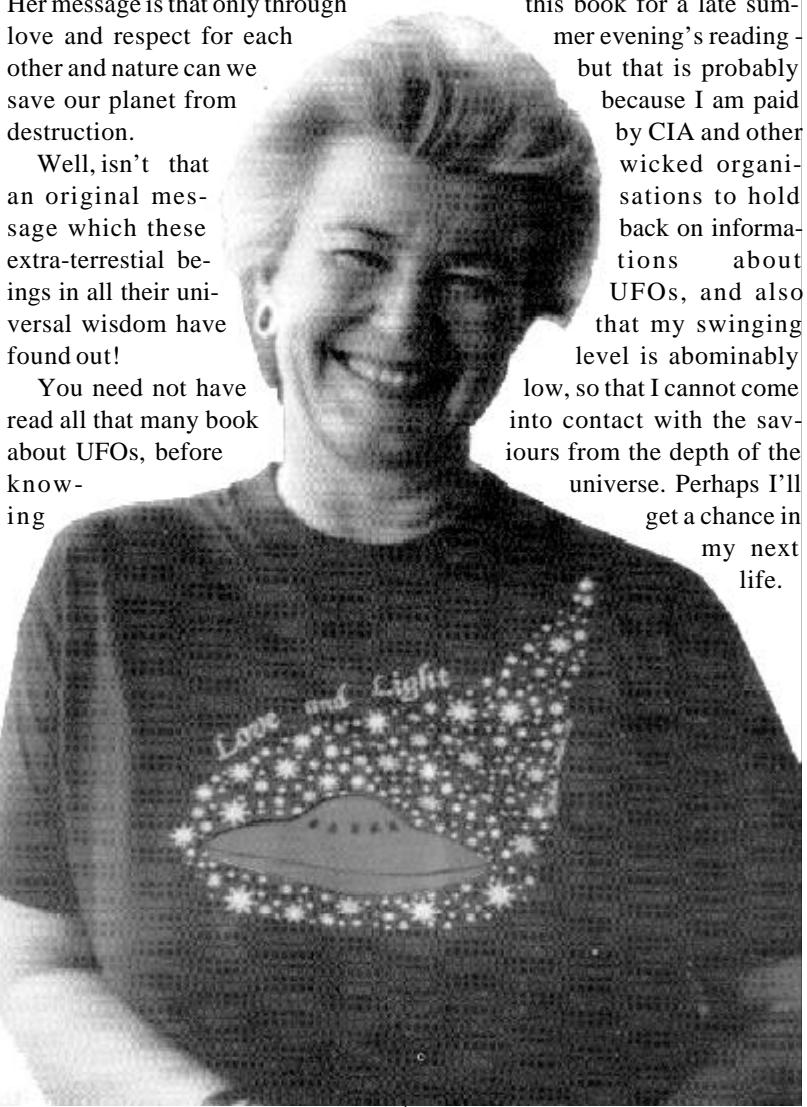
Well, isn't that an original message which these extra-terrestrial beings in all their universal wisdom have found out!

You need not have read all that many book about UFOs, before knowing

that this message, the talk about space brothers and so on are old clichés, which the blessed George Adamski sold us already 40 years ago - and which have been diligently used again by innumerable others - and by this they have not become more true or more original.

Rauni-Leena Luukanen has written the book in 37 hours. In my opinion she should have used another 37 hours, and after that still have considered whether she should publish the book or not.

Sorry, but I cannot recommend this book for a late summer evening's reading - but that is probably because I am paid by CIA and other wicked organisations to hold back on informations about UFOs, and also that my swinging level is abominably low, so that I cannot come into contact with the saviours from the depth of the universe. Perhaps I'll get a chance in my next life.



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U3 CANADA	The report: »The 1992 Canadian UFO Survey«. Statistics on Canadian sightings from 1992 and earlier.
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SERIES Y: UFO-NYT (all in Danish)

Y1	All text from UFO-Nyt 1992 no. 2, 3 og 4.
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Y3	All text from UFO-Nyt 1994 (no. 1-4).

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